THE CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

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VOL. 34. EMPORIUM, PA., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1899. NO. 36.

NEW STORE. FRESH GOODS.

CRAMER'S

Popular Variety Store

New line of winter Coats and Capes. Elegant in texture and make.

Newest styles in Fancy Dress patterns.

Fine line of Ready-made Clothing of the best manufacture.

Ladies' - Furnishing - Goods.

Tinware, Glassware,
Silverware, Dishes, by sets,
One hundred piece
Dinner and Tea Sets,
Crockery,
Lamps, Lanterns,
Clocks,
Table Oil Cloth,
Clothes Wringers,
Window Shades, Wall Paper,
Sewing Machines,

D. F. CRAMER,
Emporium, Pa.

Dress Goods.

We assert that our showing of Dress Goods for Autumn wear is without a peer in the matter of variety and refined selection—a claim that is supported by a volume of business which is wholly unprecedented and is still rapidly growing.

Not only are these offerings superior, but the prices are most favorable.

These novelties must be seen to be appreciated.

Fall Capes AND Jackets

This department is unusually active, and purchasers are reaping the benefit of the forehanded methods which gave us a large stock of Jackets and Capes for this season's trade, at prices extremely low for first-class garments.

Fashion has been kind in her plans this fall. Her decree seldom bends with economy; but for once the two are yoke mates.

The latest Fall Styles are here at the LOW prices that have made this department so well known.

BE SURE AND COME IN EARLY.

M. C. TULIS.

LOCAL NOTICES.

PRATT'S FOOD, the greatest animal regulator. DAY'S.

PRATT'S POULTRY FOOD the only true and tried regulator for poultry. Day's.

LADIES! clean your kid gloves with Miller's Glovine, for sale only by Balcom & Lloyd, headquarters for kid gloves and the famous Dartmouth gloves; all the latest shades. 5-ly

$2.00 CABINETS.—We have a few of those Ivoryette finish cards left yet and will continue making $2.00 cabinets as long as stock lasts, so come early.
32-tf J. B. SCHRIEVER.

CRUSHED oyster shell, the article that suppplies the most essential element in the formation of eggs, always on sale at Day's.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Lot on Second St., 25x150, with two-story frame house 20x30, with wing 13x16, piped for gas, water, sewer, modern improvements, good cellar, barn 16x16; ice house and necessary outbuildings; together with furniture and fixtures; one horse, single buggy, double buggy and set of double sleighs.
ALBERT M. HAUPT.

FOR SALE—The undersigned offers for sale at a bargain, his property situated in Emporium, fronting on Fourth street and extending back 150 feet to alley, having erected thereon one residence and one carpenter shop. Property in excellent condition. City water and gas, with closets and sewer. Premises can be examined at any time. Property will be sold at reasonable price and on easy terms. 3t
J. W. KRINER.

FLATS TO LET.—The two ground floor flats, in Odd Fellows Block, to let to the right parties. The rooms are in first-class condition, well ventilated, supplied with gas, water, bath and closets. These are the most desirable residence locations in Emporium. Apply at once to
C. JAY GOODNOUGH,
FRANK HALDERMAN,
E. W. GASKILL,
Trustees,
or, J. H. SWAIN, on the premises, who will conduct you through the rooms.
36-3t. e. o. w.

Prof. Moore the optician, 740 Samson street, Philadelphia, is here, and will call at your residence with a superior stock of Australian Diamond Spectacles that has never failed to strengthen weak eyes. After twenty-five years of continual investigation of the most improved methods used in fitting the eyes with glasses in the great public and private institutions of America, as well as those in England, France, Germany, combined with the wonderful discoveries he himself has made in restoring sight to those who have used his glasses.

If you are afflicted with weak eyes no matter what nature the trouble may be, come to see me, I will restore you to good sight, if there is any hope; if not, I will frankly tell you so My reputation is a sufficient guarantee. All spectacles sold by me must give satisfaction. Moore's celebrated spectacles will strengthen weak eyes. All spectacles sold by me will be exchanged any time within five years free of charge.

Over fifty thousands persons fitted to spectacles by a scientific examination of the eye. The Professor guarantees to fit the eye so you can read or thread a needle the same as when you were young, with the first pair of spectacles shown, if the eyes are not diseased. Don't lose an opportunity you may never have again. Economy and go blind by wearing cheap spectacles is poor economy. Sight is priceless—money cannot buy it.

Office hours at the City Hotel 1 to 2 p. m., and from 6:00 to 8:00 p. m. Will only be here a few days.

A Successful Fair.

The Fair gotten up by the M. E. Sunday School class, known as the Willing Workers, and held last week in the Opera House, resulted fairly successful. Had not the Humphrey's Cosmopolitan Concert Company completely failed them by not appearing, this class would have been enabled to have paid off their entire assumed obligation of over a hundred dollars, out of the net proceeds.

The fancy goods department was well represented with many useful and beautiful articles, some of which were donated but most of which were made by the class. The concert on Thursday evening by the home Glee Club was very well rendered and enthusiastically received. The side entertainment consisting of Bible history scenes, set up by Mr. E. M. Bates, of Williamsport, Pa., was decidedly ingenious in its conception, accurate in the details of execution and withal highly instructive and entertaining. All who witnessed it and listened to the story of explanation as recited by Miss Grace Lloyd, expressed their appreciation of it as very fine.

The main feature of the fair however was the agricultural exhibit, gotten up by Mrs. Heilman and Mrs. Stoddard. This exhibit surpassed that of many of the regular county agricultural fairs. It is due to the farmers of the county to make especial mention of some of the best of these excellent products. The largest apples were presented by Mrs. F. P. Sykes, of Four Mile; the next largest by Matthew Phoenix, of Cameron; the largest quantity by any one person was by E. D. Sizer, of Sizerville. The largest potatoes were presented by Frank Kinsler, of Josiah Howard's farm, and by David Peasley; the next largest by A. C. Goodwin and the largest quantity by Jas. Hobson. The largest squash by Orren Freeman, second by Mrs. F. P. Sykes and by W. L. Thomas. The largest pumpkin by W. L. Ensign; the largest beets by Mrs. Franklin Housler; the best lot of Ruta Beggas by W. L. Thomas; the best flat turnips by L. Lockwood; the best lot of carrots by the Sizer sisters. The cabbage presented by B. L. Spence, P. S. Culver and I. M. Reynolds possessed so nearly equal merit that it was impossible to decide between them—it was simply excellent; Mr. Spence, however, presented the greatest quantity. The wheat presented by L. G. Cook, the buckwheat by Al. Wright and the pop corn by E. W. Gaskill deserve especial mention as being very fine products of the farm. We must not forget to make special mention of the excellent rye bread furnished by Mrs. Blumle, nor the beautiful and plump little four weeks old pig by Mr. Blumle; also the branch of apples by Edwin Close. This branch was two feet long and had on it nineteen perfect apples. There were several other donations of much merit but space forbids making mention of only a few of the best.

This fair has demonstrated to the people of Emporium and vicinity that Cameron county need not be ashamed of her agricultural products nor of the people who cultivate them. We are glad that Mrs. Heilman thought of making such a collection in connection with the fair, as it has paved the way for the making of a larger and more complete exhibit along this line at some future day.

More Pressure.

The St. Marys Gas Company are placing a steam force pump on their line between this place and St. Marys for the purpose of forcing the gas through to Emporium. This will be good news to our citizens, who suffered severely during the cold snap last winter when the gas pressure was very low.

THE BEST IS CHEAPEST—Is it not? That is what you get when you purmeats, groceries, etc, at Our House. Everything guaranteed to please. Money back if not satisfactory. Try our home-made sausage. Day's.

New Catholic Diocese.

A new Catholic diocese, to be formed of Bedford, Blair, Cambria, Huntingdon, Centre, Clinton, Clearfield, Cameron and Elk counties is being agitated, to be called Altoona diocese The petition has gone to Rome and is now awaiting the approval of the Pope.

How To Keep Apples.

An exchange tells us that the proper method to keep apples in winter is to wrap them in old newspapers so as to exclude the air. The newspaper, however, must be one on which the subscription has been paid, otherwise dampness resulting from what is "dew" may cause the fruit to spoil.

Lecture

The Epworth League has been fortunate in securtng Rev. Pardoe, of Renovo, to deliver a lecture on "Childhood," in the M. E. church, Friday evening of this wekk, and it is hoped that our people will all go and hear him. All are invited; especially parents and school teachers. No admission will be chargad. Doors open at 7:30 o'clock. This lecture is sure to please.

Mrs. Vern Hillman.

Edna Eugenia Hillman was born at Campbell, Steuben Co., N. Y., February, 1875, and died at Galeton, Pa., Oct. 21st, after four weeks' sickness with malaria and typhoid fever. Her maiden name was Rendt and she was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Rendt, of Emporium. A husband, mother, father, one brother and three sisters are the immediate relatives. The funeral was held at the M. E. church Tuesday forenoon and was very largely attended. Burial took place in the cemetery at Sabinsville, Pa. Rev. Hugh Boyd, A. M., pastor of the M. E. church, officiated. Mrs. Hillman was an excellent young lady, and had a legion of friends. The husband has the sympathy of all in his terrible affliction.—Galeton Despatch.

Warner-Haynes.

N. P. Warner and Miss Annie B. Haynes were married at Rathbun, on Tuesday, at the residence of the bride's parents—Rev. Graybell officiating. A large number of friends from Emporium, St. Marys and other places witnessed the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Warner arrived in Emporium yesterday and have commenced housekeeping on Fifth street. The calithumpians visited the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Warner, and our citizens were aroused from their slumbers about mid-night by a terrible explosion. At first it was thought an explosion had happened at the furnace. It proved to be friends, (or fiends) of the newly married pair and proceeded to keep up a lively cannonading for an hour or more. The cannon was well loaded and made noise enough to wake the dead.

The University Association, 1899-'00.

The members of the University Association met in the basement of the Baptist Church, Monday evening, Oct. 30. The purpose of this meeting was to reorganize the Center, decide on the course of work to be pursued during the winter.

Those who have followed the work of the Association for the past two years will require no urging to continue this interesting and instructive line of study. If the centre so elects, the entire winter may profitably be devoted to the Literature Course. All who are interested in the spread of literary knowledge and culture are cordially invited to join the Association. Teachers in the public schools, Sunday school teachers, and High School pupils will find the work particularly helpful. Your active interest co-operatien is desired in this important work.

Subject for next Monday evening, Nov. 6th: Colonial Period of American Literature.

Emmanual Sunday School.

Beginning with next Sunday, Nov. 5th, the hour of Emmanual Sunday school will be changed to 3 p. m.

Elocutionary Entertainment.

The Daughters of Rebekah connected with Beulah Lodge, have engaged Miss Eva L. Dunning, the popular Reciter, and will give an entertainment at Odd Fellows Hall, Tuesday evening next. The general public invited. It is hoped the citizens of Emporium will bear in mind the date of his entertainment and attend in large numbers. The proceeds are for the benefit of Odd Fellows Building Fund, an association richly entitled to your patronage. This organization has expended thousands of dollars in Emporium to aid the sick and bury the dead—in fact their charity has always been liberally bestowed upon the needy. Make a memoranda and be sure to attend. Tickets, 25 cents.

Serious Accident.

Last Monday, Lewis Conway, who is assisting in placing a new roof on the furnace cast house met with an accident that might have caused his death. The workmen were standing on a swing ladder under the rusted roofing and when it became necessary to push the plank along, Mr. Conway stepped for the roof frame but lost his balance. He stepped onto the rotten roof and it gave way, precipitating him to the ground. His fall was somewhat eased by striking against a water pipe, thence onto a wheel-barrow. When taken to the Warner House and Dr. Smith called it was found that the muscles of the neck were torn from the bones and he suffered terribly. The patient is doing nicely at this writing and will be about again within two weeks.

He's There.

Can our neighbor hoist the name of J. I. Mitchell? If not; put up Reilly. —*Independent.* The PRESS is a stalwart Republican journal and Judge Mitchell in no uncertain tones stands squarely on the Republican platform and in his letter of acceptance his declaration of principles make it a pleasure for us to support him. He represents those principles we believe in and has the manliness to say so. Judge Mitchell's name was promptly placed at our mast-head. By the way, we should like the *Independent* to tell us whether the Democrats of Cameron county have a county ticket in the field—we have looked in vain at your mast-head but fail to discover it. We are not surprised that our venerable friend does not hoist a ticket nominated in a packed convention and upon a platform so entirely opposed to the prosperity and happiness of our people.

These are prosperous times and three good meals a day will work wonders and we should not be surprised to see both Hackett and Hockley proudly wearing a badge bearing the handsome picture of Col. Barnett, of the Fighting Tenth. Come along neighbors and we will make it unanimous.

Our County Ticket.

The Republican ticket presented to the voters of Cameron county this year is an excellent one and every voter should take especial pride in giving it a rousing majority—from the highest to the lowest.

For Sheriff we have J. D. Swope, who everybody likes as a citizen and respects him for his many good traits. He will fill the position, so creditably occupied by Sheriff Mundy, to the satisfaction of all. Chas. Gleason and E. W. Gaskill, who have shown such excellent fitness in the office of Commissioner are again placed before the people for re-election. Both are gentlemen of strict integrity and have only the welfare of the citizens of Cameron county at heart. See that they are both elected; you will rest easy, knowing you have two men in whom you have confidence and respect. For County Auditors we have Charles L. Butler and William H. Logue. Both are eminently qualified for the important trust. Mr. Logue has faithfully filled the position for three years. Mr. Butler the other candidate, has never aspired to county office and always stood manfully by the principles of that great party we all love. Mr. Butler will make a careful and efficient official. These are excellent gentlemen, voters of Cameron, and should and will receive a large vote. Republicans, especially, should not fail to vote, when this year it means not only an endorsement of President McKinley, Admiral Dewey, and the gallant boys who braved the dangers of battle, but it will show to the people of these states where Pennsylvania may be found in 1900, when the question of Poverty or Prosperity will be the great battle. Think! Vote for a good big basket full each Saturday night and not for Want, Despair and Poverty.

They Don't Like Mitchell Now.

(Philadelphia Inquirer.)

When John I. Mithell was named the other day as the candidate for the vacancy on the Superior Court bench he was praised by the organs of the insurgents and the organs of the assistant Democratic newspapers generally as a fair man and an ornament to the bench. These assistant Democrats don't like Judge Mitchell now as well as they did. They expect him, we suppose, to vote for Creasy and praise the horoism of Aguinaldo, and to find in this campaign only a State issue. Judge Mitchell's letter of acceptance does not give these State issue gentlemen much comfort. Some of the points he makes are so telling that special attention should be directed to them. He says, for instance:

I am a radical Republican, and so long as my party adheres to its fundamental principles I shall stand steadfastly by it at the polls whenever its supremacy in the State or Nation is at stake. I regard this as a conscientious duty, for a false ballot in such a case is an assault upon the integrity of popular government.

A real Republican is the last man on earth for these insurgents and assistant Democratic organs to take to kindly. If Judge Mitchell had only come out with a fling at the Republican ticket or a finely rounded sentence or two relegating national affairs to the background he would to-day be highly in favor, but he does not agree at all with these gentlemen who would overthrow Colonel Barnett and place the disciple of Mr. Bryan in the State Treasury. Republican victory is needed, according to him, for he says:

In these eventful times I consider the continued supremacy of the Republican party in State and Nation essential to the welfare of all the people under the sovereignty of the United States. Therefore, I cannot allow any voter to be misled in voting for me upon the false assumption that I am not loyal to the party of my choice in the upholding of our State and National administrations. I believe them to be honestly and faithfully devoted to all of the most important principles of public policy supported by the party from the beginning down to this time.

Judge Mitchell has not much use for the Democratic party. The time for these Democrats to discuss our Spanish possessions, he thinks, is after the authority of this Nation has beem completely enforced. He is willing to trust this matter in the hands of President McKinley, but is very unwilling to intrust it or the money question to a Democratic President. Consequently he considers the elections on next Tuesday to be highly important, for they must have a potential influence upon the Presidential election. He adds:

Surely no true Republican can be willing to intrust these affairs to the Democratic party as now constituted and controlled. Therefore, if I were in no wise connected with the party as a candidate, I would vote for Colonel Barnett and the entire Republican ticket at the next election, regardless of any factional differences within the party. And I could not vote with any party that may propose to haul down the American flag wheresoever it has been planted under the sovereignty of this Nation.

These are the words of a true patriot, and we recommend them to thoughtful consideration of every voter in Pennsylvania. The Judge is very careful to say that so far as the administration of justice is concerned the question of politics cannot enter into it, but nevertheless he thinks it is only right and proper that when a candidate is before the people the people are entitled to that candidate's views, and so he gives them.

Our Democratic and insurgent friends are not getting much comfort out of this campaign. It is not much of a year in Pennsylvania for men who would tear down the party that supports the wise and patriotic administration of President McKinley.

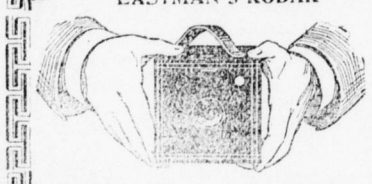
Sudden Death of James Cavanaugh.

The sudden demise of James Cavanaugh, aged 24 years and four months, at the St. Charles hotel, at 4:30 o'clock, Saturday afternoon, was a heartrending shock to his family and a large circle of friends.

The deceased was born in Emporium, in June, 1875, and was the only son of Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Cavanaugh. He has been in poor health for several years, having suffered from a physical strain while employed in Howard's mill, terminating in heart disease which was the direct cause of his untimely end.

The body lay in state at the family residence on Second Street, where it was viewed by many sorrowing friends, until Teesday morning at nine o'clock, when the funeral took place from St. Mark's church, where Requiem Mass was said over the remains, Rev. Father Downey officiating. The Holy Father preached an appropriate sermon, touchingly illustrating his manly and courteous disposition and his reverance and loving respect for his aged parents, besides whom, he leaves to mourn his loss, three sisters, viz: Mrs. Thomas J. Lysett, Mrs. Samuel Cline, and Miss Ella Cavanaugh. The funeral was largely attended by relatives and friends; the A. O. H. and the Fire Department attending in a body. The pall bearers were taken from the Hamilton Hose Company, of which he was a member. Beautiful floral offerings from C. B. Howard & Co., A. O. H., Hamilton Hose Company, and numerous individual friends, completely covered the casket. Interment was made in the Catholic cemetery.

EASTMAN'S KODAK



WILL PHOTOGRAPH THE WEATHER.
FRIDAY, Clear and Cooler.
SATURDAY, Clear.
SUNDAY, Probably fair weather.

You can carry it in your hands, on your shoulder, in your pocket or on your bicycle. You press the button and the Kodak will do the rest.

LLOYD'S LONG RANGE FORECAST OF THE WEATHER AND EASTMAN'S KODAK.

She Sails.

Wind! Wind!! Wind!!! That is what the people of two continents have been looking for, for the past two weeks. Now they are getting it and how the Columbia sails. This store with her main-sail, club-top-sail and jib-sail set, has caught the first fresh trade breeze of the Autumn season, and like the victorious yacht, sweeping ahead of all our competitors on the starboard or port tack. We are leading the way in kodaks, bicycles, stationery, wall paper, guns, and amunition that will bring your game across the finish line. We extend you a cordial invitation to try our guns and amunition that will stop the birds from beating the wind, wind, wind.

HARRY S. LLOYD.

CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

H. H. MULLIN, Editor.

Published Every Thursday.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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If paid in advance..... 1 50

ADVERTISING RATES:

Advertisements are published at the rate of one dollar per square for one insertion and fifty cents per square for each subsequent insertion.

Rates by the year, or for six or three months, are low and uniform, and will be furnished on application.

Legal and Official Advertising per square, three times or less, $2; each subsequent insertion 50 cents per square.

Local notices 10 cents per line for one insertion; 5 cents per line for each subsequent consecutive insertion.

Obituary notices over five lines, 10 cents per line. Simple announcements of births, marriages and deaths will be inserted free.

Business cards, five lines or less, $5 per year; over five lines, at the regular rates of advertising.

No local inserted for less than 75 cents per issue.

JOB PRINTING.

The Job department of the PRESS is complete and affords facilities for doing the best class of work. PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO LAW PRINTING.

No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

Papers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance.

A PART of the curious list of Lady Littleton's wedding outfit 200 years ago is as follows: "A black paddysway gown and coat; a pink unwatered paby suite of cloaths; a gold stuff suite of cloaths; a white worked with sneal suite of cloaths."

H. W. PENNISON, of Vermont, who has been the legal adviser of the Japanese government for 15 years, is going to visit his old home for the first time since he began his services in Japan. The emperor of Japan has made him a number of costly presents as a token of regard.

THE Chinese, as most people know, believe in a future existence, but in that future state they are by no means certain whether all one's wants are provided for, consequently they have a way of their own of consigning earthly comforts to their departed friends and relatives in the other world.

IT is said to be the unwritten rule of Boer warfare to kill the enemy's officers. For this purpose the Boer commander generally selects six of his best marksmen and instructs them to shoot simultaneously at the particular officer in view, and they would rather kill a general than a sergeant any day. Their idea is to leave the foe leaderless.

IT is now possible to telegraph from San Francisco to the Klondike; a Canadian government line has been strung from Bennett to Dawson City. As the line connects with Skaguay at Bennett, electrical communication has also been established between the Alaska ports and the Klondike, which will be a decided convenience to territorial trade.

STATISTICS just completed by the income tax commissioners of Great Britain show that out of a total adult male population of 12,500,000 more than 10,000,000 earn less than $860 a year. The income tax is collected at the rate of 16 cents on each $5 above $860, and the total tax, which last year amounted to nearly $100,000,000, was contributed by not more than 2,000,000 people.

EMPEROR WILLIAM, of Germany, will have a stable for his horses which will cost $2,000,000. Its length along the Spree river will be three "short blocks" in New York. It will have room for 270 horses, room for 390 vehicles and two great tanbark riding rings. It will take three years to build the stable, and it will be finer than that of any other reigning monarch.

THE French war office is rejoicing over a new civilizing influence which may outdo even the English dumdum bullet. It is a rifle invented by a Capt. Daudeteau, and experiments have proven how deadly a weapon it is. At 2,000 yards the bullet went clean through a horse placed obliquely to the line of fire, the bones in the track of the bullet being shockingly smashed.

IN Hillsdale, Mich., the sidewalks are all in control of the city; are built by the city itself by the day labor plan; are uniform in size and construction, and are paid for by property owners upon a uniform scale. The city is putting down cement sidewalks for seven cents a foot and wood for five cents. Cement is now used altogether in this town, and the present ordinance has been in force for three years.

SENATOR HOAR, of Massachusetts, though not a stingy man, is none the less a careful one. He always buys six street car tickets at a time in Washington, thus being able to get one ride for 4 1-6 cents. He once rebuked a none too properous friend for not doing so. "I am comfortably off," he said, "but I never felt I could afford to pay five cents for a ride when I could get six for a quarter.

OWNERS of Dundee (Scotland) jute mills locked out 40,000 employes on September 20, when they learned that they would demand higher pay and the eight-hour day. Two days later the salvation army the first of its free breakfasts to 800 children of the locked out workers. Two members of parliament and several clergymen addressed the employes and talked to the employers and on September 24 all returned to the mills.

DISPATCHES received from Darmstadt by the Danish court announce that a searching medical examination has made it clear that an operation on the brain of the czar will be absolutely necessary for the relief of the intolerable headaches from which he suffers, and which are the consequence of an attempt long ago made upon his life in Japan. On that occasion the czar's life was saved by Prince George of Greece. Prof. Bergman, a celebrated German surgeon, will undertake the operation.

DEMOCRACY IN 1899.

The Party of Discontent Remains Practically the Same as in 1896.

The democratic party is presenting itself for popular approval in three states especially, where the national party organization is really on trial before the country, with the state machines and their candidates for evidence. Has the party changed in any respect since it nominated Bryan at Chicago in 1896? How is this question answered by the democratic state conventions of Massachusetts, Kentucky and Ohio?

Three years ago the leadership of the democratic party was assumed by its most unworthy and ignorant elements. We have nothing to say touching Mr. Bryan's honesty. We are quite willing to admit his purity of purpose, but purity of purpose coupled with ignorance and folly is often more dangerous to the body politic than open vice, even when such vice is accompanied or partly disguised by intelligence. But while it may be that Mr. Bryan and some of the free coinage advocates are honest and sincere, the country is justified in its doubts as to the character of Altgeld, Croker, George Fred Williams, Tillman and others of that kind, some of whom are in politics for votes and some for dollars. It is not necessary to go into minute detail in our examination of the meaning of democracy in 1896. The country knows what Bryan and his party stood for, and what would have happened if it had won the victory.

In the first place, the panic from which the country had been suffering for four years would have reached an acute stage, and the recovery and prosperity which we have since experienced would have been delayed. It could not have been wholly prevented, for nature would have worked its provident will, and would have brought forth the abundant crops of the last two years, but it would never have become so great as it is to-day. Ruin, however, would have fallen sharply and swiftly upon those who had withstood the troubles of 1893, 1894 and 1895, immediately following the announcement of the election of Bryan and of a Bryanite house of representatives. If, undeterred by the panic and distress following the election, the Bryanites had kept to the course marked out in their platform, we should have had a free coinage sixteen to one law enacted in the summer of 1897, for, of course, an extra session would have been called for that purpose. Whether or not we should have had a war with Spain, who can tell? Bryan might have been against it, although he started for it as a colonel, and the democrats are fond of saying that they forced the republican administration and majority in congress to the task of making Cuba free. Popular opinion and rage, however, would probably in the end have brought on the conflict. In that event our revenues would have been 50 cents on the dollar and our expenditures the full dollar. In other words, our purchases abroad and at home would have taken at least twice as much revenue as they actually do require. Our money would have been Mexicanized, and we would have had a practical experience of South American public finance. Our bonds would have been below par and our borrowing capacity crippled. It is idle to speculate as to what means would have been adopted to raise the necessary funds for carrying on the war and to meet the expenses incidental to it. But it may be safely asserted that we should have been without funds for a long time, owing to the variety of economic opinions which disturb the minds of the Bryanites, and to the perverseness with which many of them continue to cling to the income tax as a fetich, notwithstanding the decision of the supreme court that such a tax is unconstitutional. Doubtless we should have been in great straits with a cheap dollar and a lack of necessary income. Perhaps we should not yet have seen the seizure of the railroad, telegraph and telephone lines by the general government, or the establishment of public warehouses for grain on which the government had lent money. We would, however, have seen the beginning of the degradation of the supreme court, and we would have had a department of justice bent on enforcing the will of the executive against the opinions and consciences of the judges. This is, in effect, the meaning of democracy as it was written in the platform of 1896.

Has the democratic party changed since 1896? In Kentucky both factions of the party are for free silver at sixteen to one; the John Young Brown faction is opposed to Goebel because the regular candidate obtained his nomination by force and fraud. It has been the practice in Massachusetts to elect delegates to the national convention in the several congressional districts and the four delegates at large in a state convention called for the purpose. But George Fred Williams, fearing that if this practice were adhered to this year the democracy of Massachusetts would decide against himself and Bryan, performed a coup de politique and had all the delegates chosen at the recent state convention. In Ohio a man has been nominated for governor who has always frankly courted the friendship and support of the baser elements of his party.

The men who controlled these three state conventions will do anything for place and power. Their most admirable possession is the sixteen to one plank. That has the ring of foolish and ignorant sincerity. The rest of their platforms is nothing but bait for gudgeons. What they say about imperialism and the war in the Philippines does not express any convictions or imply any promise. Bryan might bring the troops out of the Philippines without regard to the effect on them or on the Filipinos, but there are many of his followers who would not, and some who believe that the country has assumed some duties in that quarter of the globe. Whatever they might do in this respect would be entirely dictated by policy and not at all by principle. All that is really clear from the actions and utterances of these three conventions is that the party has not changed in the three years that have elapsed since the last presidential election. It is still for the debasement not only of the currency, but of the political and social life of the country. It is still not only the party of the discontented, of those who would turn society upside down, but of the political freebooters of Tammany Hall, whose lessons and influence have at last dominated in the three states whose conventions and candidates we have been considering. It must be difficult for self-respecting citizens, whether they have hitherto been democrats or republicans, to associate themselves with this kind of democracy.—Harper's Weekly.

THE GROWING TREASURY.

A Triumph in Financiering to the Credit of Republican Legislation.

From the present indications the government's receipts will more than meet its expenditures in the current fiscal year. Throughout the whole of the year which closed last June the monthly outgo exceeded the income, except in March, May and June, in each of which months there was a surplus. In the present fiscal year there has been only one deficit thus far, that for July; while in August and September there was an excess on the right side which offset the shortage of July, and furnished about $1,000,000 in addition. The half year which will close on December 31, it is now safe to predict, will put a good-sized balance on the credit side.

Here is a triumph in governmental financiering for which the republican party deserves high credit. At the outset the Dingley law, which was passed in 1897, did not quite meet expenditures. The inrush of imports in the four or five months in which the law was pending reduced the normal importations of the first seven or eight months of the operation of that act, and the pending and the actual war with Spain also had an adverse influence. Then, too, the government's expenditures made a sharp and material advance even before the war started, and, of course, even though the Spanish end of the conflict is over, the level of outgo yet remains far above the average of the years immediately preceding 1898. Yet the war revenue act, supplementing the Dingley law, are now providing a sufficient fund to meet all the outlay of the government. Unless there shall be lavish appropriations for other than immediately urgent purposes a good surplus is reasonably certain in the fiscal year which closes next June, while the chances, of course, are that the balance sheet will be even more favorable in the next 12 months, unless some of the taxes are dropped in the interval, which is not likely. The great improvement which has taken place in the government's finances as a result of republican legislation will undoubtedly make tens of thousands of votes for the party in the election of 1900.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

PRESS OPINIONS.

☞Most of the democrats have about made up their minds to take Bryan if nobody else will accept. — Chicago Times-Herald.

☞If Mr. Bryan is making $2,500 a week by delivering hard luck lectures, the joke is on the people who pay the money.—Washington Post.

☞Mr. Bryan is not talking about expansion or free silver in Kentucky. He says bluntly that if the democrats don't get together there will be no chance for Bryan in 1900. Two words for Bryan and none for Goebel.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

☞After a prolonged effort Coin Harvey has secured contributions in Nebraska for the silver cause amounting to $2,058.50. He wants it distinctly understood that he has not yet caught a glimpse of Gen. Prosperity.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

☞Senator Jones, of Arkansas, chairman of the Bryan national committee, reports that he can see no prosperity in the United States. Southerners who are getting seven cents for cotton can. Besides, Mr. Jones is a very sick man.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

☞Mr. Bryan cannot delude the laboring men of the country into believing that a 40-cent dollar is better than a hundred-cent one. The Illinois Federation of Labor has dropped from its constitution the demand for free silver coinage at the ratio of sixteen to one.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

☞Senator Hanna is surprising the people of Ohio, as he has done more than once before. They thought they knew him well, but they were not prepared to see him stand on the same stump and hold his own with such a famous orator as Senator Frye. Even to those who best know his abilities, Senator Hanna is a man of unexpected resources.—Cleveland Leader.

☞"The patriotism of the country was never higher than at this moment; and there is just one thing in the mind of every true American to-day, and that is that our flag which has been assailed in the Philippines shall be triumphant, and those who assail it shall be defeated. And hostilities in that distant island of Luzon will cease whenever all the people recognize the authority and sovereignty of the United States."—President McKinley.

☞Mr. Aguinaldo makes public proclamation that the democratic party of the United States is his ally in rebellion against the United States. The Atkinsonian anti-imperialists will doubtless circulate that document with pride as proof that their work has not been in vain. But there are a great many loyal and self-respecting democrats who are not yet ready to be classed among the enemies of their country and who will vote the other way.—Troy Times.

THE PRECIOUS METALS.

The Director of the Mint Furnishes Interesting Data as to the Production of Gold and Silver.

Washington, Oct. 26.—E. H. Roberts, director of the mint, has made the following report on the production of gold and silver during the calendar year 1898. He says:

The production of gold in the United States in the calendar year 1898 was 3,118,398 fine ounces, of the value of $64,463,000. The amount of gold produced from quartz mines in 1898 was 2,800,000 fine ounces; and from placer mines 318,000 fine ounces.

The South African republic produced 3,831,975 ounces, of the value of $79,213,952; Australia produced 3,137,644 ounces, of the value of $64,860,800. These three countries are the great gold producers of the world—their output aggregating 10,088,017 ounces, of the value of $208,537,753, or 73 per cent. of the product of the world.

Next comes Russia, with $25,465,400; Canada, $13,775,400; India, $7,781,500; Mexico, $8,500,000, and China, $6,078,700. These five aggregate 92,686 kilograms, valued at $61,599,000, or over 21 per cent. of the whole, leaving 6 per cent. to the remainder of the world.

The United States still occupies second place as a silver producer, to which it was relegated by Mexico in 1897. In 1898 it produced 54,438,000 fine ounces of silver, with a commercial value of $32,118,400, against the Mexican production of 56,738,000 ounces, with a commercial value of $33,475,400. Together, they produce 67 per cent. of the world's product. No other country approaches them, the nearest being Australasia, Bolivia, and Peru. The product of the last two is somewhat uncertain, but none of the three exceeds 12,000,000 ounces.

The world's gold production in 1898 was 13,904,363 ounces, of the value of $287,428,600; an increase over the product of 1897, of 2,351,831 ounces, valued at $48,616,600. Since 1887, when about $106,000,000 were produced, each year has shown an increase over the preceding one. There is no reason, says the report, to expect any cessation of this steady annual increase for some years to come. The Transvaal has not nearly reached its limit; Australia—particularly West Australia—is not yet half developed; Alaska and the Yukon have only fairly begun to produce, while the recent steady increases in Colorado and other western states, show no signs of abating.

The world's consumption of the precious metals in the arts and manufactures during the year was, in new gold, 97,804 kilograms, of a value of $65,000,000; and in new silver, 1,065,289 kilograms, of a coining value of $44,273,000 and a commercial value of $20,206,000.

FANATICS AND FOOLS.

Georgia's Governor Claims that They are Responsible for the Increase of Crime in that State.

Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 26.—The Georgia legislature met in regular session yesterday and the message of Gov. Candler was read. The chief executive took the position that there should be the strictest economy in the administration of the school fund of the state and pointed out the importance of restricting the work of the public schools to the elementary branches.

If education in text books caused a decrease of crime, he argued, that would be sufficient reason for imposing even heavier burdens, but he pointed out that while education has decreased illiteracy among the negroes, crime has increased.

Gov. Candler devoted several paragraphs of his message to the twin subjects of crime and mob violence. He referred in general terms to the crimes in different sections of the state, taking the position that the unusual amount of crime by lawless negroes and the consequent unprecedented amount of mob violence can be laid at the door of intermeddling fanatics and fools who do not know anything of the situation in the south, nor the real relations of the people of the two races. He believes that almost, if not all, of these criminal acts on the part of the lawless negroes can be traced to the people whose utterances, in their newspapers and through incendiary letters sent to the negroes in the south, have greatly aggravated a situation which they profess to deplore.

A NERVY BRAKEMAN.

Was Dying, but Placed Torpedos on the Track and Stopped a Train.

Monon, Ind., Oct. 26.—"Kid" Birch, a freight brakeman, yesterday gave an extraordinary exhibition of nerve. He was on a train that left this place at 2 a. m. About three-fourths of a mile outside of town he fell between the cars. Both his legs were crushed off, and his body fearfully mangled.

The train crew did not miss him until the train reached Delphi, when they notified the fast passenger train crew to watch out for him. Birch meantime had crawled to the track and placed some torpedoes on the rails to attract the attention of the first train that might pass. The incoming train heard the report of the torpedoes, stopped and the crew found him still alive. He was brought to the Monon depot, where he died.

Bike Trust Fixes Prices.

New York, Oct. 26.—The American Bicycle Co. has issued a statement announcing that the general direction of the various factories and selling departments will be conducted in this city. The prices adopted are $75 and $60 for chainless wheels and $50, $40, $35, $30 and $25 for chain wheels.

Jameson Wants to Try His Luck.

New York, Oct. 26.—The Evening Post says: There is a strong probability that the next challenger for the America's cup will be Eustace Jameson. He is a warm friend of Sir Thomas Lipton and witnessed the races between the Shamrock and the Columbia. Should Mr. Jameson challenge he will have the Shamrock for a trial horse. Anybody who challenges will be welcome to the yacht for such purposes, but Mr. Jameson would be particularly so because of the friendship existing between him and Lipton.

THANKSGIVING.

President McKinley Names November 30 as the Day to be Observed.

Washington, Oct. 26.—The president has issued the following Thanksgiving proclamation:

"A national custom dear to the hearts of the people calls for the setting apart of one day in each year as an occasion of special thanksgiving to Almighty God for the blessings of the preceding year.

"Seldom has this nation had greater cause for profound thanksgiving. No great pestilence has invaded our shores. Liberal employment waits upon labor. Abundant crops have rewarded the efforts of the husbandman. Increased comforts have come to the home. The national influences have been strengthened, and public credit has been sustained and made firmer. In all branches of industry and trade there has been an unequalled degree of prosperity, while there has been a steady gain in the moral and educational growth of our national character. Churches and schools have flourished. American patriotism has been exalted. Those engaged in maintaining the honor of the flag with such signal success have been in a large degree spared from disaster and disease. An honorable peace has been ratified with a foreign nation with which we were at war, and we are now on friendly relations with every power on earth.

"The trust which we have asumed for the benefit of the people of Cuba has been faithfully advanced. There is a marked progress toward the restoration of healthy industrial conditions, and under wise sanitary regulations the island has enjoyed unusual exemption from the scourge of fever. While the insurrection still continues in the island of Luzon, business is resuming its activity, and confidence in the good purposes of the United States is being rapidly established throughout the archipelago.

"For these reasons and countless others, I, William McKinley, president of the United States, do hereby name Thursday, November 30, as a day of general thanksgiving and prayer, to be observed as such by all our people on this continent and in our newly acquired islands."

PERISHED IN THE SNOW.

Nine Victims of the Great Blizzard in Montana are Found Dead on the Sheep Ranges.

Great Falls, Mont., Oct. 26.—As a result of the recent blizzard which swept through Teton county, in the northern part of this state, nine men are known to be dead, and of these five bodies have been recovered. With one exception all were sheep herders, and all were found lying in such positions as to indicate that they had stayed with their flocks to the last, dying in their attempts to save the property of their employers.

William Graham, working for the Cascade Land Co., was found in a coulee near Healy Butte. It is evident that he had tried hard through the night to get his sheep into camp, but had not succeeded. Conscious of the death which was impending, he returned to his tent about midnight and there wrote and left a note saying he was nearly exhausted, but was about to return to the sheep, which were drifting up the coulee. He was found stretched on the snow, his lantern about 20 feet distant. Of his two dogs, one remained to guard the body, while the other followed the sheep.

Norman Bruce worked for Will Flowree. He remained with his sheep until he managed to drive them into a sheltered spot, where they would be safe. Blinded by the storm, he mistook the coulee where his cabin was built and wandered up another. Realizing his mistake too late, he returned back and fell less than 200 yards from his home and safety. The searching party found his dog stretched across the dead body.

Matt Gregorich was found with his arms crossed upon his breast. His dog had followed the sheep into camp and returned with the rescue party too late.

It is probable that the death list is hardly begun. Flocks of sheep without herders have been reported from various points in the storm district and later these will be traced and the dead herders found.

HUGE STEALS.

Russian Naval Officers are Arrested, Being Charged with an Extensive Scheme of Fraud.

Odessa, Russia, Oct. 26.—A gigantic system of official fraud and corruption has been unearthed at Sevastopol. Forty-three government officials have been arrested and will be tried by court-martial December 2. Among the accused are many high naval officers, including the former senior port officer, Commander Pelitsgy, several well-known constructors, nearly every chief engineer of the ships in Russia's Black sea fleet, the commissary officers and others. It is rumored that several of the accused have committed suicide rather than stand trial, for if found guilty they would be banished to Siberia.

Vice-Admiral Tyrtoff, the Russian naval commander in the Black sea, is responsible for the arrests. He alleges that the officials of the various government departments from Sevastopol to Nikolaiev have for a long time been engaged in a huge conspiracy to misappropriate funds and sell government supplies, covering their defalcations by forgery and suppressing information by widely distributed bribes. The affair has created the greatest consternation.

Will Demand Millions.

Chicago, Oct. 26.—Twenty-four million dollars is to be demanded through the courts from corporations in Cook county for violations of the Illinois statutes. State's Attorney Dineen will make the demand in a few days by filing 3,000 suits. The purpose of these proposed suits is to satisfy the law which calls on every corporation in Illinois to file a statement with the secretary of state every year. Failure to comply is punishable by a fine of $50 a day. There are 14,000 corporations that did not file the required statements in 1898.

"It is an Ill Wind That Blows Nobody Good."

That small ache or pain or weakness is the "ill wind" that directs your attention to the necessity of purifying your blood by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. Then your whole body receives good, for the purified blood goes tingling to every organ. It is the remedy for all ages and both sexes.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Dewey Had No Grievance.

"Where do you take command of the fleet?" a lady friend asked Dewey just before he left for Manila.

"At Hong-Kong," he replied.

After a silence the lady said:

"Aren't you aggrieved, in view of our possible trouble with Spain, over being ordered to the remote Asiatic station, which can hardly be in the picture in case of war?"

"Sailor's luck!" replied Dewey. "Moreover, I haven't entertained grievances for years."

And then he added, evidently as an afterthought: "Besides, you know, Spain owns the Philippines."—Ladies' Home Journal.

His Revenge.

As they bent solicitously over him the man who had been kicked by a horse opened his eyes. "Have you any last wish?" they asked him.

"Yes," he murmured. "Have an automobile hearse at the funeral."

Revenge, it seemed, was strong even in death.—N. Y. Press.

Lane's Family Medicine.

Moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary. Acts gently on the liver and kidneys. Cures sick headache. Price 25 and 50c.

"Were there no servants in the intelligence office?" asked the wife. "It was full of 'em," returned the lonely husband, "but they had all worked for us before."—Philadelphia Inquirer.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

"I've got no case," said a lawyer who was trying a suit for damages against a railroad, "but I've got the jury."—Atchison Globe.

Piso's Cure is a wonderful Cough medicine.—Mrs. W. Pickert, Van Sicien and Blake Aves., Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 26, '94.

BAD BREATH

"I have been using CASCARETS and as a mild and effective laxative they are simply wonderful. My daughter and I were bothered with sick stomach and our breath was very bad. After taking a few doses of Cascarets we have improved wonderfully. They are a great help in the family." WILHELMINA NAGEL, 1137 Rittenhouse St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

CANDY CATHARTIC
Cascarets
TRADE MARK REGISTERED
REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good, Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c.
... CURE CONSTIPATION. ...
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NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE Tobacco Habit.

GRAIN-O
THE FOOD DRINK.

Coffee injures growing children, even when it is weakened. Grain-O gives them brighter eyes, firmer flesh, quicker intelligence and happier dispositions. They can drink all they want of Grain-O—the more the better—and it tastes like coffee.

All grocers; 15c. and 25c.

Dr. Bull's COUGH SYRUP
Cures Croup and Whooping-Cough
Unexcelled for Consumptives. Gives quick, sure results. Refuse substitutes.
Dr. Bull's Pills cure Biliousness. Trial, 20 for 5c.

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No household can afford to be without it. Every household can afford to have it.

SOLDIERS Add. Homestead rights bought. If you entered less than 160 acres before June 22, 1874, write to MILO B. STEVENS & CO., 817 14th St., Washington, D. C.

A. N. K.—C 1784

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free. Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

TRANSVAAL WAR.

British Forces Seem to Be Losing Ground.

They Routed the Burghers at Elandslaagte, but Were Compelled to Retreat from Glencoe and Dundee — Boers Capture Hussars — Gen. Symons Dies.

Pretoria Oct. 24.—The Transvaal government has received this dispatch from Commandant Joubert: "Commandant Lucas Myer has had an engagement at Dundee. He made a plan of campaign with Commandant Erasmus by messenger. Erasmus, however, failed to appear. It is estimated that the British lost heavily. Our forces suffered, but it has been impossible to get all the details. It is reported that ten of our force were killed and 25 wounded."

London, Oct. 24.—The Telegraph has received the following from Ladysmith, dated Sunday at 2:10 p. m: "The Boers, reported to be 9,000 strong and under the command of Joubert and President Kruger in person, are to-day again attacking Glencoe. Gen. Yule, commanding our troops, has moved his camp back into a better defensive position."

London, Oct. 25.—The following dispatch from Gen. White to the Marquis of Lansdowne, secretary of war, received last evening at 11 o'clock, was posted at the war office soon after midnight:

"Ladysmith, Oct. 24, 9 p. m.—Information received yesterday showed that the Boers had established themselves in considerable numbers in an exceedingly strong position west of the main road leading from Ladysmith to Dundee. I also had information that the Dundee force, formerly commanded by Gen. Symons and since his wounding commanded by Gen. Yule, was falling back on Ladysmith by way of the Helpmakaar road, Beith and the valleys of the Waschbank and Sunday rivers and was expected to reach Sunday River valley to-day. I therefore moved out with a strong force to cover the movement of Yule's column. The enemy was discovered about seven miles out of Ladysmith in a position of great natural strength, west of the road. When he saw that preparations were being made against him, he opened fire with one gun with great accuracy. Our artillery soon got into position and the gun was silenced. Our troops were ordered to occupy a strong ridge, parallel to the enemy's position, but nearer to the road. I confined my efforts to occupying him and hitting him hard enough to prevent his taking action against Yule's column. Numbers of the enemy fled to the west and the firing had practically ceased at 2 o'clock."

The war office dispatch seems to realize the worst fears. Gen. Yule has abandoned not only Dundee but Glencoe also, and, so far as present news would indicate, he has neither joined Gen. White nor reached Ladysmith. Gen. White's "successful action" announced in parliament by Mr. Wyndham, seems to resolve itself into a mere engagement of the attention of the Free State troops, while Gen. Yule is slipping southward. It is evident from the official dispatches that both Commandant Joubert's column on the north and the Orange Free State troops on the west now occupy strong positions and that nothing hinders the Boers from following up Gen. Yule's retirement and getting around Ladysmith from the southeast. Until reinforcements arrive it seems that Gen. White is obliged to concentrate on Ladysmith. It is believed that the government has other dispatches that have not been published.

The colonial office has received a cablegram stating that President Steyn, of the Orange Free State, has issued a proclamation annexing that part of Cape Colony which is north of the Vaal river. This means Griqualand west and Bechuanaland and is apparently in consequence of the Free State forces having seized the railway and all stations north of Kimberly except Mafeking.

London, Oct. 26.—With unconscious humor a Cape Town correspondent telegraphed yesterday: "The censorship, which is always a delicate matter, is working smoothly and without a hitch." This exactly hits off the state of affairs. An ominous veil is still drawn over the movements of Gen. White and Gen. Yule. Beyond belated Ladysmith dispatches concerning the Elandslaagte fight, which are still filtering in, the British public is left in complete darkness and to conjecture over "cooked" war office dispatches. The officials of the war office last evening said that very few dispatches had arrived and that nothing further was to be expected until morning.

Since it is practically certain that Gen. Yule has now effected a junction with Gen. White—although this was not brought about Tuesday night as announced by the Mail, but some time on Wednesday—and as both are now in a position of safety, conjecture concerns itself chiefly with the manner of Gen. Yule's retreat. That it was hasty is evident. Was it disorderly? Was any considerable camp equipment abandoned? Was there any fighting on the way? Such questions and others like them, the public is anxiously asking. Since the receipt of Gen. White's curious first description of the Ladysmith fight, in which the British lost 100 men, little reliance can be placed on the official dispatches.

While the concealment of the facts regarding Gen. Yule's retreat can be amply justified on the ground of keeping the intelligence from the Boers, the hiding of the news respecting the hussars and fusileers, who were apparently captured in the battle at Glencoe, is severely criticized, no intimation having been given that the officers were missing.

A squadron of hussars usually consists of three troops of 28 men each, so about 80 officers and men of the Eighteenth Hussars are supposed to be captured.

The war office returns show that the total British casualties since the beginning of hostilities reach 597, 18 officers having been killed and 55 wounded, and 76 privates killed and 435 wounded. There are 13 unaccounted for. This total, however, does not include the squadron of the Eighteenth hussars, which went astray near Dundee, and the officers of the Dublin fusileers. The report of the heavy loss sent from Rietfontein came as an unpleasant surprise, as Gen. White's telegram to the war office gave the impression that there was merely a brush.

London, Oct. 27.—The official announcement of the joining of Gen. White's forces has come as a great relief, and all the more so in view of the fact that later dispatches have shown that only the incapacity of the intelligence department of the Boers saved Gen. Yule's column from a great disaster. It seems that on Friday night Dundee was full of alarms. Heavy firing was heard at 1 o'clock and again at 4. A severe thunder storm soon after stopped the Boer cannonade. Saturday passed in the same anxious manner, in momentary expectation of an attack. The British finally evacuated, taking all they could, but leaving plenty behind for the Boers to loot. The appointments of the Boer hospital at Dundee are described as very inadequate and primitive. The Boers themselves, in the absence of a nursing staff, get only scant attention.

It is reported that Gen. Symons died on Wednesday, not yesterday, and was buried at Dundee yesterday. Gen. Yule's column had a very exhausting march, chiefly by night. The reason for a night march is not given, but it was probably a fear of Boer surprises. The heavy rain and mist hampered the march, but was perhaps the means of saving Yule from molestation. It took the column 24 hours to cover the last 16 miles. The only news this morning consists of more detailed accounts of the battles already reported.

London, Oct. 28.—The war situation presents no new features. It is presumed in Natal that the Boers are reconstructing their plans and that the English are resting, but telegrams from Ladysmith still occupy 48 hours in transmission to London, and therefore it is not impossible that something is happening. The special dispatches assert that Col. Powell, the British commander at Mafeking, is aware that Pretoria has given Gen. Cronje orders to stay his hand, as already there is quite enough to employ the Boers in Natal.

News comes from the western border, which temporarily shifts the scene of chief interest to the beleaguered British force at Kimberly. The sharp struggle there on Tuesday appears to have been the result of a sortie, with the view of breaking the cordon surrounding the place. The British, apparently 500 strong, met 700 Boers, and routed them after severe fighting, where the armored trains appear to have done valuable service. The Boers were entrenched strongly seven miles northward, and the British carried the enemy's position without serious loss.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The Navy Department Tests Marconi's System—Experiments Conducted on Warships.

New York, Oct. 28.—The navy department yesterday continued its tests of the Marconi system of wireless telegraphy. The demonstrations are being made on the flagship New York and the battleship Massachusetts, in the Hudson river. The ships lay 448 yards apart and the demonstration was one of speed and accuracy. Code messages, using both the navy and the international Morse codes, were sent besides numbers and letters selected at random. The longest continuous message was a newspaper article of 200 words. In all there were six demonstrations and the work continued for about two hours. Signor Marconi said he paid no attention to the speed attained, as the navy department was more particular as to the accuracy.

The equipment overhead consisted only of wires strung from the crossbeams of both vessels. On the New York the apparatus was in the after gun room and here Marconi did his work. On the Massachusetts the receiving and sending was done in the captain's office where one of Marconi's assistants was stationed. The clicking of the instruments is vibrant and could be heard throughout either ship.

Of the naval board which is supervising the tests, Lieut. Commander Newton and Lieut. Hill watched the work on the flagship and Lieut. Bliss was on the Massachusetts. When the tests were concluded they held a conference on the New York and compared notes. They will make a final report to the chief of the bureau of equipment of the navy department.

It is expected that on Monday the New York and Massachusetts will cruise off Sandy Hook in order to make a long distance test of the system. They may be away from the anchorage for several days. At times the vessels will be 40 miles from each other and this will be the crucial demonstration. If successful it will prove how valuable the system would be during a naval engagement, or while a fleet is blockading an enemy's coast. During the long distance tests the great guns of the warships will be discharged as a further test. None of the members of the naval board would give an opinion of the work done by Marconi. Admiral Farquhar watched the demonstrations for a time and seemed greatly interested.

Is "Forninst" the Canal.

Chicago, Oct. 26.—President Taylor, of the commission appointed by Gov. Tanner to pass upon the capacity and condition of the Chicago drainage canal, declares that the body of which he is the head will report against the opening of the channel and he adds that the Chicago river is inadequate to furnish the required amount of water with the velocity of current fixed by the drainage board.

Urged to Offer Mediation.

The Hague, Oct. 28.—At Friday's meeting of the committee of the second chamber on the foreign budget a resolution was adopted urging the government to offer to mediate between Transvaal and England.

REVIEW OF TRADE.

England's Purchases of War Materials Benefit the United States — Money Market is Easier.

New York, Oct. 28.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: Fears and not facts made a war in South Africa seem a menace to prosperity here, and a week of conflict has cleared away the fear. British markets for securities have been helped by the belief that mining shares would be worth more with no Boer control of mining regions, and large purchases here of ammunition and army food have swelled the balance due this country. Money markets have grown less embarrassing, stocks have gradually advanced and the industries are still supported by a volume of demand for which no precedent can be found.

The heaviest transactions in steel rails ever made cover over 1,500,000 tons for next year's delivery, or two-thirds of the entire annual capacity of the works. The Pennsylvania is said to have taken 105,000 tons at $33, but all the leading railroads made large purchases and the price was then advanced to $35 per ton, the same works having delivered during the past year at $18 to $19. Great contracts for material follow, one concern having bought 100,000 tons of Bessemer pig at Pittsburg.

While shipments of boots and shoes in four weeks of October have been 330,599 cases, against 343,814 last year, reluctance of buyers to pay as much as manufacturers ask renders spring orders much below the average.

Buying of wool has been heavy. Many mills are now buying which recently started after long idleness. The demand for goods improves and a great season is confidently expected.

The advance in cotton goods does not stop, for the demand is heavy, and standard print cloths have been raised an eighth. But the operatives have demanded higher wages and some works may be stopped.

Failures for the week have been 196 in the United States, against 226 last year, and 23 in Canada, against 24 last year.

HUGE ORDER FOR CARS.

The Pennsylvania and New York Central Railroads Will Have 15,000 Freight Carriers Constructed.

Pittsburg, Oct. 28.—The Commercial Gazette prints a story to the effect that the Pennsylvania and the New York Central railroad companies have just placed orders for coal and freight cars to the number of 15,000, the aggregate cost of which will aggregate about $12,000,000. Both companies endeavored to get steel cars, but as their orders could not be filled within a year, they were compelled to take wooden cars with steel equipments.

The order placed by the Pennsylvania company with the Pressed Steel Car Co. calls for the equipment of 4,000 box cars and 1,500 gondolas of 80,000 pounds capacity each. The order of the New York Central is for the equipment of 4,000 coal cars of 80,000 pounds capacity, 5,000 box cars and 500 flat cars of 60,000 pounds capacity each. The money value of the orders thus given the Pressed Steel Car Co. is $2,500,000. The orders for the wooden cars will be distributed between the Pullman Co., the Baltimore Car Co., the Erie Car Co., and the American Car and Foundry Co.

HIS FRIENDSHIP WAS FALSE.

Arrest of a Wealthy Filipino Who Is Accused of Organizing a Revolutionary Conspiracy.

Manila, Oct. 28.—Ruperto Santiago, one of the wealthiest Visayans, who had taken the oath of allegiance to the United States, and who posed as a friend of America, has been arrested at Iloilo, while other Visayans are being watched. The prisoner is charged with organizing a revolutionary junta. It is asserted that a council of ten and the junta met daily at Santiago's office for the purpose of engineering an extensive scheme of collections for an insurrection. One of Santiago's steamers was captured while carrying supplies to the rebels. His arrest caused rumors of an outbreak of the natives of Iloilo and precautions have been taken to prevent trouble.

A battalion of the Eighteenth regiment of the marines of the gunboat Concord from an expedition to Conception, northern Palaya, which is searching for the Concord's coxswain, who was lured ashore by a white flag and who is supposed to be a prisoner. They found the place deserted and burned every house as a punishment.

Simply Amalgamated.

New York, Oct. 28.—In view of conflicting statements as to the primacy of either company in the recent Pullman-Wagner merger, the exact conditions are as follows: Neither the Pullman company has absorbed the Wagner nor the Wagner has absorbed the Pullman. The two companies have simply amalgamated, retaining the Pullman organization in preference to the Wagner, as the Pullman is a stock company and the Wagner merely a business association with no charter.

Raised the Price of Coal.

Pittsburg, Oct. 28.—Prices of coal have been advanced about 15 cents a ton. The Pittsburg Coal Co., the railroad combination, has made this official announcement to the trade It was unexpected at this time, as the rumor current several days ago that an advance was to be made was officially denied

Bankers Assign.

Lexington, Ky., Oct. 28.—The banking firm of D. A. Sayre & Co., whose president, E. D. Sayre, died Sunday, has assigned. It was the oldest bank in this city, having been founded in 1820. Deposits are $140,000. The assignee says the bank will pay dollar for dollar.

Gen. Henry Is Dead.

New York, Oct. 28.—Brig. Gen. Guy V. Henry, late military governor of Porto Rico, died early Friday morning at his home in this city, of pneumonia, aged 60 years.

ARMOR PLATE QUESTION.

Admiral O'Neil Pleads for Its Settlement by Congress Before the Work of Building Battleships Ceases.

Washington, Oct. 27.—The navy department has made public the report of Rear Admiral O'Neil, chief of ordnance. It shows a satisfactory condition of affairs in the ordnance branch of the service in all departments save that of armor. Admiral O'Neil goes into the history of the present difficulty in obtaining armor suitable for the new battleships and cruisers. Congress last year limited the price of armor to $400 per ton. At this price no acceptable bids were received, but proposals were recently invited for armor for the three new battleships of the Maine class, the four harbor defense monitors of the Arkansas class, and three battleships and three armored cruisers.

The total amount of armor necessary for the seven vessels authorized by act of congress approved May 4, 1898, was 24,000 tons. Only one firm put in a bid and that at $450 per ton. These bidders had no manufacturing plant and the bid was not considered. The difference in quality and price of armor arose in the desire of the department to secure plates of what is generally known as the Krupp process, which is deemed much more satisfactory than the face-hardened armor heretofore in use in American warships. The contractors claimed that it was impossible to supply this armor for $400 per ton.

The question of a government armor factory, he says, should have no bearing upon the supply of armor for the Maine, Ohio and Missouri, as it would be impracticable to obtain armor in time to complete these vessels. He says in conclusion that the building of armored ships of war must soon be discontinued by this government unless the question of the supply and cost of armor can be disposed of.

A new type of gun has been completed for the navy this year and will be ready to test soon. It is a 4-pound, 3-inch rapid fire rifle intended as a part of the armament of the new "destroyers" and probably will form an important part of the secondary battery of future battleships and large cruisers. It is a particularly powerful gun of its size and is calculated to have a penetrating power of over an inch and a half of the Harveyized steel at 3,000 yards.

Complete batteries, main and secondary, together with ammunition and ordnance outfits have been already shipped to Hong Kong for the former Spanish vessels Isla de Luzon, Isla de Cuba and Don Juan de Austria.

MUST GO TO PRISON.

Sentence of Defendants in a Famous Case Is Reaffirmed.

Philadelphia, Oct. 27.—The United States circuit court of appeals yesterday refused a hearing in the case of Joseph Wilkins, of Washington, D. C., and Howard Butler, of this city, defendants in the famous oleomargarine cases of several years ago. Wilkins was an oleomargarine dealer and Butler was employed by him. The two men were arrested in this city in December, 1896, for removing brands and the word "oleomaragrine" from packages containing that commodity. The case attracted widespread attention at the time and a vigorous fight was made to prevent conviction.

Wilkins and Butler were tried in the United States district court and Wilkins was sentenced to an imprisonment of six months and to pay a fine of $1,500 and costs. Butler, because of his only being an employe of Wilkins, received a more lenient sentence, that of four months and a fine of $500 and costs. The case was taken to the circuit court of appeals. They are now on bail and have 30 days in which to surrender themselves and serve their sentences.

MR. POWDERLY'S REPORT.

It Relates to Immigration, Which Is Steadily Increasing.

Washington, Oct. 27.—In his annual report to the secretary of the treasury, Commissioner Powderly, of the immigration bureau, gives the total arrivals for the year ended June 30, 1899, as 311,715, an increase over the preceding year of 82,416. The opinion is expressed that at least 25,000 persons were not listed in this number through a defect in the law, as well as an indeterminate number from Canada and Mexico who are not, under existing regulations, accounted for.

As to illiteracy, 60,446 could neither read nor write, and 1,022 could read but were unable to write. As to the amount of money brought, 39,071 had each $30 or over, and 174,613 had each less than $30. The total amount of money exhibited to officers was $5,414,462. There were returned to their own countries, within one year after arrival, 263. In addition to 796 paupers and 303 alien contract laborers debarred on the Canadian and Mexican borders, there were 3,798 others refused admission.

A Tax Law Knocked Out.

Des Moines, Ia., Oct. 27.—The supreme court yesterday handed down a decision which knocks out the present system of assessing and taxing insurance, express, telegraph, telephone, sleeping car and fast freight companies. The law provides that they shall pay certain percentages of gross receipts to the state treasury. The court holds that corporations must be assessed on the same basis and for the same purposes as individuals. A corporation paying its entire taxes to the state does not help support city and county schools, as individuals must do, hence the law is unconstitutional.

A Lucky Gold Hunter.

Yankton, S. D., Oct. 27.—Ex-United States Senator Moody, of Deadwood, gives a new version of the sensational gold discovery in the Black Hills, by Otto Grantse. Senator Moody says: "I see the newspapers say that Grantse took a carload of ore to mint at Denver. He did not take any such amount. My son, who is chief engineer of the Homestake mines, says that Grantse had only a few sacks of ore, but that they netted him $79,000. It is the richest native rock ever unearthed in the hills and its discovery was an accident after 26 years of search."

VANDERBILT'S MILLIONS.

Concessions Made by the Principal Heir Alone Averted a Contest of the Late Railway King's Will.

New York, Oct. 28.—The Tribune says: The provisions of the will of Cornelius Vanderbilt have excited intense interest. It appears that this settlement alone prevented a contest that might have resulted in one of the greatest and costliest will litigations ever known. Cornelius Vanderbilt, jr., when he learned the provisions of his father's will, placed his interests in the hands of his counsel, Carter & Ledyard. They conducted negotiations with Henry B. Anderson, the attorney of Alfred G. Vanderbilt. While none of those interested will say just what was done, enough has been admitted to indicate that had Alfred not made the concessions mentioned, litigation would have followed. Cornelius Vanderbilt was at the Grand Central station yesterday. Alfred was at Newport. When Cornelius was seen he dismissed the subject by saying: "Whatever arrangements may have been made were effected through my attorneys, Carter & Ledyard. I have no comment to make upon the settlement. It was a family arrangement and not a gift."

It is learned from a trustworthy source yesterday that Cornelius Vanderbilt, jr., is much disappointed by his father's will and the attitude in which he has been placed by his brother's handsome concession, and that he will withdraw from any further participation in the affairs of the Vanderbilt property. Cornelius Vanderbilt, jr., is described by those who know him intimately as a reticent young man. He took his disagreement with his father much to heart, and after his marriage tried in every way to overcome the difficulty.

He entered the office of the superintendent of motive power of the New York Central and went to work to prove his merit. He worked early and late. He never asked more than any other employe. He did everything he could to prove to his father his serious intentions. He never complained and never allowed an opportunity to pass without trying to secure a re-establishment of the former cordial relations between himself and father. It is said further that he hoped and believed he would succeed in gaining his father's favor. The two men did not discuss the subject, but for hours father and son talked cordially, at the Breakers in Newport and also in this city. The young son of Cornelius, jr., was often taken to the Breakers, and Mr. Vanderbilt manifested keen enjoyment in seeing his grandson.

It is said that in the light of these talks and the fondness displayed by his father for the baby, Cornelius, jr., believed he had regained his father's favor, and would share at least equally with Alfred, should he not be the chief heir. When he learned the provisions of the will he was much disconcerted. It was said yesterday that he would soon retire from the place in the New York Central office and that he would never attempt to have voice either in the family councils or in the management of the enormous Vanderbilt property. His plan, it was added, was to go into the banking business as a partner of his father-in-law, R. T. Wilson.

A THREE-CORNERED DEAL.

Senator Mason, Gov. Tanner and Another Illinois Official are Said to be Concerned Therein.

Chicago, Oct. 28.—The Times Herald says: Senator Mason's threat to resign unless the administration's present foreign policy is changed, may be executed before Christmas. Persons who assume to be well informed insist that he will step out immediately, in pursuance of an arrangement which will change the whole face of republican politics in Illinois. The story, as widely circulated, runs to this effect:

Senator Mason will resign in a few weeks to take a high salaried legal position—$12,000 or more a year—with one of the biggest corporations in the country, having headquarters in Chicago. Gov. Tanner will resign and Lieut. Gov. Northcott, on succeeding to the governorship, will appoint Tanner to the vacant senatorship. With Tanner thus eliminated from the gubernatorial situation, Northcott can be made the "organization candidate" for governor next year.

Forest Fires Spread.

Greensburg, Pa., Oct. 28.—From every mountainous section of Westmoreland county come reports of fierce forest fires spreading. Farmers are working with might and main in semi-cleared districts in the hope of staying the flames, but seemingly to no effect. Hewn timber upon which the natives of the ridge have worked all summer is being destroyed, but the greater loss is to timber in the tree. The fire is eating down into the valleys and many farmhouses are in danger.

A Cablegram from Otis.

Washington, Oct. 28.—The war department has received the followng from Gen. Otis: "Insurgent government submitted application to send five commissioners to Manila to arrange difficulties attending release of Spanish sick prisoners and discuss peace conditions. Declined. No negotiations necessary, as we would gladly receive all Spanish prisoners at our lines, welcome them from their cruel captivity and labor for their welfare."

A Warning to Meddlers.

London, Oct. 28.—Commenting upon the petition to President McKinley, promoted by the New York World, urging that the good offices of the United States be offered in settling the differences between England and Transvaal, the Standard says: "We very much doubt whether the Washington government will at all appreciate the suggestion, but in any case it is as well for those whom it concerns, and particularly for those whom it does not concern, to understand that the Transvaal question is one which we propose to settle without intervention of any kind."

$500 Reward

The above Reward will be paid for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of the party or parties who placed iron and slabs on the track of the Emporium & Rich Valley R. R., near the east line of Franklin Housler's farm, on the evening of Nov. 21st, 1891.

HENRY AUCHU, *President.*

88-tf.

FINE LIQUOR STORE

—IN—

EMPORIUM, PA.

THE undersigned has opened a first-class Liquor store, and invites the trade of Hotels, Restaurants, &c. We shall carry none but the best American and Imported

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REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

Judge of Supreme Court,
J. HAY BROWN, Lancaster.
Judge of Superior Court,
JOHN I. MITCHELL,
Tioga county.
State Treasurer,
LT.-COL. JAMES E. BARNETT,
Washington County.
COUNTY.
For Sheriff,
J. D. SWOPE, Shippen.
For County Commissioners,
E. W. GASKILL, Shippen.
CHARLES GLEASON, Driftwood.
For County Auditors,
CHAS. L. BUTLER, Emporium.
WM. H. LOGUE, Gibson.

POINTED COMMENT.

The Kansas aspirants for the United States Senate are all in favor of Gen. Funston's return to the Philippines.

***

Possibly the Hon. Carl Schurz would be content if we were to move out of the Philippines and permit Germany to move in.

***

The prophecy that the end of the world might be expected next month has not stopped Mr. Bryan's frantic endeavor to avert his repudiation by the voters of his own state.

***

The Democratic party is encouraging and abetting assaults on our soldiers, in the desperate hope that by contributing to bring defeat to our flag, it may gain some advantage at next month's elections.

***

Mr. Bryan says that Ohio, Kentucky, Nebraska and Iowa will go Democratic this fall. Mr. Bryan may have had trouble with his throat, but it has not interfered with his practice of using his hat for a megaphone.

***

Nobody who is familiar with the Philippines doubts that we would turn the islands over to anarchy and oppression, should we follow Mr. Bryan's policy and haul down the flag, which now stands for equal rights for all.

***

As the War Department objects to sending a leper on an army transport, and the steamsphip companies will not take her as a passenger, Mrs. L. M. Todd will remain in the pest house at San Francisco and will not go back to Hawaii.

***

If the Spanish treaty was such an awful violation of the doctrines of the Declaration of Independence, why did Mr. Bryan make a special trip to Washington last winter to urge Democratic Senators to vote for its confirmation?

***

There is no desire to establish a military despotism in Luzon, nor to deprive the people of the islands of their right to govern themselves as soon as they can be fitted for such a condition. At present they are no more entitled to complete self-government than is Alaska.

***

Now that the administration has succeeded in concluding an agreement concerning the Alaska boundry by which American rights are maintained it will be in order for the flag furlers to raise a howl that the Kluckwan Islands were not asked their consent to be the governed.

***

While no formal statement is likely to be made, it is now certain that even should a nomination for President be tendered Admiral Dewey by both parties, he would decline on the ground that his physical condition and mental temperament unfit him for the arduous duties of the office.

***

There is authority for the statement that at no time since the negotiations have been in progress has the United States given serious consideration to the session to Canada of a single inch of ground on the shores of Lynn Canal. If Canada ultimately obtains a port as an outlet for her gold fields, she will have to pay for it.

***

From one-third to one-half of our national domain was acquired by Democratic Presidents through purchase or treaty with foreign powers; and without consulting the inhabitants. And the expansion of the territory under the American flag was as bitterly denounced then as it is now, and with as little reason.

***

Mr. Bryan and other Democrats do a great deal of shouting and spouting about the Philippines, but they do not suggest any practical method of dealing with the islands. If Mr. Bryan were now President he could do nothing less than repress armed insurrection, and repel attacks upon the property of the United States. He might desire to avoid it as much as Lincoln desired to avoid a conflict, but he could not do less without being false to his oath of office.

Almost everywhere the issue is accepted as of national importance. Here in Pennsylvania the cowardly attacks upon Colonel Barnett and the exploded sensations of Mr. Creasy that have followed the Democratic attempt to ignore national affairs have fallen pretty flat, says the Philadelphia Inquirer. There is needed only a general turnout of the voters to give the Republican ticket an immense majority. Massachusetts will go Republican on national issues, and the attempt of the Bryanites to elect a governor in Iowa will fail. It is in Ohio, Maryland, Kentucky and Nebraska that the fight is waging the fiercest. In all of these States save Nebraska Governors will be chosen. In the latter State the highest office to be filled is Justice of the Supreme Court, and yet Mr. Bryan has deemed it necessary to make herculean efforts to elect the Justice. Earlier in the campaign he devoted two or more weeks to Nebraska. Then he went to Kentucky to line up the faithful, invaded Ohio, and now he is back in Nebraska making flying trips through the counties and speaking several times each day. Bryan does not mistake the issue, nor does he seek to evade it. He tells his audiences that the sole issue is the indorsement or the repudiation of the McKinley administration, and on that issue he has made his campaign as the preliminary contest over the Presidency.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30th. 1899.

President McKinley's visit to Richmond, to-morrow, to witness the launching of the Shubrio, the first government vessel ever built in that city, will show that he has no political object in view in mixing with his fellow citizens, as it must be plain to even his most narrow-minded critics that he has nothing political to gain by visiting Virginia.

There is reason to believe that the Philippine Commission, which met in Washington, to-day, will prepare a preliminary report at once, covering its investigation from the opening of hostilities by Aguinaldo and existing conditions on the islands leaving the future to be handled in a later and fuller report, which may take the civilian members of the Commission back to the islands after peace is restorde.

Senator Sewell, whose military and personal experience adds weight to his opinion, said of the Filipinos: "There is only one way of dealing with the Filipinos, and that is with powder, ball, and bayonet. I learned this many years ago, when on a cruise in that vicinity. I had some experience then with Philippine character that I will never forget. The sooner we show the leaders of the insurrection that we are in real earnest, the sooner the trouble will be settled. The President is alive to the situation and is handling it with skill." Inasmuch as this language was used by the Senator just after he had been in conference with President McKinley, it was significant. Senator Cullom, who had also just seen the President, said: "The proper action for those fellows is just such as we are taking—a substantial enforcement of the authority of the government."

Men from the far west who come to Washington these days all tell one story—great prosperity and almost unanimous support of the foreign policy of the administration. For instance, Mr. C. W. Hartley, of Boise City, Idaho, said: "I voted for Bryan at the last Presidential election, but I will never do it again. I have been studying the subject up a little since that time. More than 80 per cent of the silver Republicans in Idaho have decided to go back to the Republican fold, and, unless there is a very perfect fusion of all the opposing parties, Idaho is a sure enough Republican state for 1900. Anti-Expansion doesn't go out our way. We want the islands in the East and lots of trade for our western cities."

That there isn't the slightest doubt in administration circles about our permanent retention of the Philippines is shown by the decision of Secretary Long to recommend in his annual report the construction of a number of light draft gunboats, for use in Philippine waters. It is practically certain that the insurrection will be over long before these boats are built, but they will be needed in Philippine waters to look after our commerce all the time.

Post Master General Smith, who has just returned from a stumping trip in Ohio, says it is only a question of how large the Republican majority would be. His last speeches were made in the "western reserve", where democrats had been making all sorts of claims about Republican apathy. Mr. Smith says he found no Republican apathy in that section of the state; that the Republicans there, as in all sections of the country, had been so busy making money that they waited later in the campaign than usual before giving their time and attention to politics; that when he left they were thoroughly aroused, and that there is no reason to fear that the full Republican vote will not be brought out. Mr. Smith says that while there are wide differences of opinion as to the total vote Sam Jones will get, the best posted men in the State are absolutely certain that he will take many more votes from McLean than from Nash. President McKinley's private advices from Ohio, which are numerous and full, all point one way—to certain Republican victory.

No braver man ever wore the U. S. uniform than Bridadier General Guy V. Henry, of the regular army, who was buried to-day, with military honors, at Arlington, where so many of his former comrades are sleeping their last sleep. In the Indian wars, he earned the title of "Fighting Guy" by his gallantry. How gallant he was may be judged from the fact that in the campaign against the Sioux Indians in 1876, he led his regiment in a charge after receiving a shot through his face which broke his nose and destroyed the sight of his left eye, and said after the fight had been won, to the officers who attempted to condole with him, while leading him from the field: "It is nothing, Jack. This is what we are here for;" and again when he pursued the Cheyennes across the Canadian border in the dead of winter, and gave them a humiliating thrashing they never forgot. It was in the latter campaign that Gen. Henry had both hands and feet frozen, which made him a cripple to his dying day. It is men like Gen. Henry who have given the American soldier the high place he occupies in the esteem of the entire world, and which makes him unconquerable: and every American should be proud of the knowledge that we have never lacked a Henry when there was need for his services.

Goebel of Kentucky has placed his case in the hands of Dr. Bryan and the latter has prescribed "more vocal operation."

Admiral Dewey was right in line with advance Republican thought and sentiment when he remarked at Boston: "We are going to keep the Philippines." And this was said in the hot-bed of anti-Imperialism.

The next Speaker of the House of Representatives being quite a singer himself, has a weakness for music, and it does not surprise his friends to hear that he is throwing a few songs into his fall campaigning.

The remarks of Chairman Jones of the Democratic National Committee are so sadly out of tune with those of other Democratic leaders that it would be well for them to get together and devise a proper code of signals.

There are few Democrats of prominence who are against the present policy of the President of conquering the insurgents and leaving the future of the Islauds to Congress. This policy does not necessarily mean Imperialism, but it is simply applying common sense to a plain situation.

The speeches of the President in the west have clearly indicated his intention to recommend to Congress that the Philippine Islands become the property of the United States for all time to come. He will probably not recommend the form of government, but leave that matter to Congress.

When a man is getting good wages and is able to lay by a larger portion of his earnings than ever before, it is hard to make him believe that he is being "robbed" by the industrial combination called "trusts"; and for this reason it does not surprise anyone to hear that our Democratic brethren are finding it difficult to make much progress with their anti-trust agitation.

"The future of these new possessions is in the keeping of Congress, and Congress is the servant of the people. That they will be retained under the benign sovereignty of the United States, I do not permit myself to doubt. That they will prove a rich and invaluable heritage, I feel assured. That Congress will provide for them a government which will bring them blessings, which will promote their material interests, as well as advance the people in the path of civilization and intelligence, I confidently believe. They will not be governed as vassals, or serfs, or slaves—they will be given a government of liberty, regulated by law, honestly administered without oppression, taxation without tyranny, justice without bribe, education without distinction of social conditions, freedom of religions worship, and protection in life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."—President McKinley to the 13th Minnesota Volunteers at Minneapolis, October 12.

The suggestion that Congressman Lentz be sent to the Philippines to get information in support of the Little American party is probably made in the hope of getting Mr. Lentz out of Ohio during the remainder of the campaign, as his lurid speeches in support of everything anarchistic and against everything looking to good order and prosperity are benefitting, far more than they are injuring, the Republican cause. Mr. Lentz, however, is enough of a lawyer to know that a mission intended for the aid and comfort of the enemies of the Government would be liable to lead to serious results, and it is believed that he will not seriously consider it.

The cotton manufacturing of the country seems to have adjusted itself into very satisfactory shape, and the New England factories in particular are no longer in need of popocratic sympathizings as to the bad effect of the Dingley law upon their industry. The menace to the Northern mills through the opening of new factories in the South has disappeared, and mills both North and South are declaring good dividends and giving steady employment to thousands of operative at satisfactory wages.

Election Proclamation.

WHEREAS, by an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act to amend an Act to regulate the nomination and election of public officers, requiring certain expenses incident thereto, to be paid by the several counties and punishing certain offences in regard to such elections" approved the 26th day of June, 1895, it is made the duty of the Sheriff of every county to give notice of every general election to be held therein, and in such notice to enumerate the officers to be elected, to give a list of all the nominations to be voted for in said county and to designate the places at which the election is to be held.

Therefore I, FRANK MUNDY, High Sheriff of Cameron county, do hereby make known and proclaim to the qualified electors of Cameron county that a general election will be held on TUESDAY the SEVENTH DAY of NOVEMBER, A. D. 1899, (being the Tuesday next following the first Monday) in the several districts of said county, as follows:

The place for holding the election for the Township of Shippen shall be at the building of the late J. S. Wiley, east of Portage wagon bridge in said Township.

For the West Ward of the borough of Emporium, at the Rink in said Ward.

For the Middle Ward of the Borough of Emporium, at the City Hall in said Ward.

For the East Ward of the borough of Emporium, at the Hose House in said Ward.

For the Township of Portage, at the Bath House building on the premises of E. D. Sizer.

For the Township of Lumber at the Alpine House.

For the Township of Gibson at the house of Julia Dent.

For the borough of Driftwood, at Commercial House.

For the Township of Grove at the Hotel of Joe. M. Shaffer.

At which time and place the qualified electors will vote by ballot for the following officers to be elected, namely:

One person for State Treasurer.
Two persons for Judges of the Supreme Court.
One person for Judge of the Superior Court.
One person for Sheriff.
Three persons for County Commissioners.
Three persons for County Auditor.

The following being a list of all the nominations made to be voted for in the said County of Cameron:

REPUBLICAN.

State Treasurer—James E. Barnett.
Judge of the Supreme Court—J. Hay Brown.
Judge of the Superior Court—John I. Mitchell.
Sheriff—John D. Swope.
County Commissioners—Everitt W. Gaskill, Charles Gleason.
County Auditors—Charles L. Butler, William H. Logue.

DEMOCRATIC.

State Treasurer—William T. Creasy.
Judge of the Supreme Court—S. Leslie Mestrezat.
Judge of the Superior Court—Charles J. Reilly.
Sheriff—Moses Minard.
County Commissioners—Augustus F. Vogt, Alexander W. Mason.
County Auditors—Michael Brennan, Thomas W. Snyder.

PROHIBITION.

State Treasurer—John M. Caldwell.
Judge of the Supreme Court—Agib Ricketts.
Judge of the Superior Court—Harold L. Robinson.

PEOPLE'S.

State Treasurer—Justus Watkins.
Judge of the Supreme Court—John H. Stevenson.
Judge of the Superior Court—Nathan L. Atwood.

SOCIALIST-LABOR.

State Treasurer—Samuel Clark.
Judge of the Supreme Court—Donald L. Munro.
Judge of the Superior Court—Val. Remmel.

UNION REFORM.

State Treasurer—Samuel D. Wood.
Judge of the Supreme Court—John H. Stevenson.

BRYAN ANTI-TRUST.

State Treasurer—William T. Creasy.
Judge of the Supreme Court—S. Leslie Mestrezat.
Judge of the Superior Court—Charles J. Reilly.

Notice is hereby given that every person, excepting Justices of the Peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary department of this state, or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also that every Member of Congress and of the State Legislature and of the Select or Common Council of any city, or Commissioner of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth and that no Inspector, Judge or other officer of any such election shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for except that of an election officer.

FRANK MUNDY, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Emporium, Pa., Oct. 23rd, 1899.

Here in Pennsylvania, Bryan and Bryanism hang as a millstone about the neck of Farmer Creasy. They have been a stumbling block in his battle from the beginning. The fact that the platform, while professing to fight the struggle on State reform, expressly named Bryan as the Democratic leader of the nation, has made thousands of sound money Democrats either indifferent or opposed to any Democratic victory, and Bryan's campaigning in Ohio and Kentucky has resolved all doubts among that class of Democrats against giving a cordial support to the Democratic ticket.

It is quite time that the Democratic leaders here and elsewhere should learn the inexorable lesson that there can be no Democratic victories in this State or in the nation until Bryan and Bryanism are eliminated from Democracy.—Philadelphia Times.

D. E. OLMSTED,

61 Fourth St., East,

NEAR ODD FELLOWS HALL.

We respectfully ask you to come and see our stock of seasonable goods for

Winter Wear

which we have just received.

For the Household.

Comfortables, Blankets, Sheetings, Pillow Casing, White and Unbleached Muslins from 5c upwards.

Tapestry and Lace Curtains, Bed Spreads, Linen Tablings, Napkins, Towels and Towlings. A new arrival of Table Oilcloths.

Underwear of all kinds at our usual low prices.

Ladies Flannel Skirts, 40c.

Shaker and Canton Flannels from 6c up.

Worsted yarn, Saxony and Germantown Wools, Men's Working Shirts from 45c up.

Ladies, Misses and Children's Flanelette Muslin Night Dresses.

D. E. Olmsted,

EMPORIUM, PA.

JUST RECEIVED!

AT THE FAIR,

H. A. ZARPS & CO.,

Ladies Coats, Capes and Satin Skirts.

Fascinators,
Collarrettes,
Winter Hosiery,
Winter Underwear,
Ladies Wrappers.

New and beautiful line of

China and Glassware.

Our large Store is a

WONDERLAND ITSELF.

No Cheap Trash, but we sell at low prices.

H. A. ZARPS & CO.

Keeley Cure

Cures Drunkenness.
Cures Drug Users.

Write for free Booklet.

THE KEELEY INSTITUTE,
4246 Fifth Ave.,
PITTSBURG, PA.

v33no42-1y.

NEW GOODS!
NEW GOODS!

—AT—

H. C. OLMSTED

STORE.

We are stocking up the store with new and seasonable goods.

An elegant assortment of Ladies Capes and Jackets, on which we can save you money.

NEW DRESS GOODS,
UNDERWEAR,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES and
MITTENS,
MEN'S, BOYS', GIRLS and CHILDREN'S HATS and CAPS.

We also have a good assortment of the Assigned stock, which we are closing at great bargains.

C. JAY GOODNOUGH,

ASSIGNEE.

THE PEOPLE'S

Clothing House,

Metzger Block, Opp. Post-office,

NEW FALL AND WINTER SUGGESTIONS.

Never was a better gathering of Men's and Boys' Clothing shown, than is here. Each year's lessons go to the making of better clothing; liberal purchases give us command of the BEST products of the leading manufacturers, whose clothing is fully up to the high standard we have set. Our guarantee gives full assurance that every garment is right in Material, Fit, Finish and Price. Let these items be a hint of what we show this season.

BLUE AND BLACK SERGES,

$8.50, $10, $12 and $15,

Double or Single Breasted Coats. Every serge suit we sell is warranted all wool and fast color.

FANCY WORSTED SUITS

In the most fashionable patterns—Stripes and Checks. Vests cut high, some with double breasted vests—$10 to $16.50.

NOBBY CHEVIOTS AND CASHMERE SUITS.

A very fine variety of new colorings, $5 to 12.50.

OUR BOYS' DEPARTMENT

Is filled with the choicest styles of Suits, Reefers and Top Coats for the little fellows. Blouse suits or Vested Suits from $2 up. Reefers and Top Coats from $2 up.

Jasper Harris,

PROPRIETOR,

EMPORIUM, PA.

DR. CALDWELL'S SYRUP PEPSIN CURES CONSTIPATION.

R. C. DODSON,
—THE—
Druggist,
EMPORIUM, PA.

IS LOCATED IN THE CORNER STORE.
At Fourth and Chestnut Sts..
ATTEND TO PAIN.

Many people neglect a slight pain until it becomes a serious matter. Are you troubled with any disease? There is always a cure. Bring your prescription to us and have it properly filled. We pride ourselves upon pleasing our patrons and furnishing the purest and best drugs that are obtainable.

R. C. DODSON.

EMPORIUM
MILLING COMPANY.

PRICE LIST.

Emporium, Pa., June 15, 1899.

NEMOPHILA, per sack,	$1 20
Graham, "	60
Rye "	60
Buckwheat, "	75
Patent Meal, "	40
Coarse Meal, per 100,	95
Chop Feed, "	95
White Middlings, "	1 00
Bran, "	95
Corn, per bushel,	53
White Oats, per bushel,	40
Choice Clover Seed, Choice Timothy Seed, Choice Millet Seed, Fancy Kentucky Blue Grass,	At Market Prices.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

Contributions invited. That which you would like to see in this department, let us know by postal card, or letter, personally.

Thad F. More visited Buffalo this week.

Miss Ada Hockley is visiting friends at Williamsport.

Chas. A. Van Lew and wife have returned to Emporium.

Thos. Banks, of Shippen, called on ye editor on Tuesday.

Mrs. Geo. Bupp and mother are visiting relatives at Kane.

Mrs. E. O. Bardwell and Miss McFadden visited Ridgway on Sunday.

John Conroy, of Buffalo, is visiting in Emporium, guest of Nellie Murry.

J. Paul Felt came up from Philadelphia on Sunday, returning on Tuesday with his wife and daughter.

James Seibert, of Moore Hill, was a PRESS caller on Tnesday and placed his name on our list for one year.

We neglected to mention in our last issue that Mrs. E. M. Newton had returned to New York city to pass the winter.

M. Blodget and wife, of Sinnemahoning, were in Emporium on Monday, returning from visiting their daughter in Potter county.

Wm. Johnson, of Bryan Hill, places ye editor under many thanks for the present of two large and fat pheasants. They were delicious.

John Anderson, of Austin, came over on Friday last, accompanied by his daughter, and visited with friends in Emporium, who are always pleased to meet him.

Chas. Hall, of Clear Creek, was in town on Monday and tells his friends that he has a large ten pound boy at his home. Of course he is proud of the new Republican voter.

Chas. Logan has returned to Emporium from Johnstown, where he has resided for some time and will remain in Emporium, accepting a position with the Climax Powder Company.

Miss Maggie McDonald will return from Kansas this week and we regret this stalwart Republican cannot vote in Pennsylvania. However, she can exert her influence on her Democratic father—A. A. McDonald.

Mrs. Samuel Faucette and children are visiting relatives and friends in Cleveland, while Mr. Faucette is superintending the erection of a monument to the memory of the late Senator W. H. Hyde, at Ridgway.

John J. Hinkle came up from Philadelphia yesterday to visit his wife and friends. He will remain until after election. City life seems to agree with John. His many friends were glad to see him as they always are.

Addison Stevens, of East Hebron, Potter county, was in Emporium Tuesday and Wednesday attending Commissioners land sales. He called to see the PRESS and left a cast wheel, so we push the date ahead. Mr. Stevens is a democrat yet he likes the PRESS, same as hundreds of other honest though misguided brothers.

Supt. Brady visited his family over Sunday, at Lebanon.

Josiah Howard went to Williamsport yesterday on business.

S. S. Miller, of Driftwood, was in Emporium on Tuesday.

Mrs. Patrick Clare, of Cameron, was visiting friends in town on Monday.

Mrs. T. F. More and daughter are visiting relatives at Smethport this week.

The Mankey Furniture Co., made very large shipments of Furniture during month of October.

Mr. Simons, of Galeton, was guest of his aunt, Mrs. E. S. Hitchcock, at this place, yesterday.

BRIEF MENTION.

Those new winter goods have arrived at N. Seger's.

The output of iron at the funace continues to increase.

N. Seger will sell you clothing at prices that will open your eyes.

Buy an overcoat now at N. Seger's, before the prices go up.

The directors of the First National Bank on Wednesday paid a semi-annual dividend of five percent.

Finest new styles in clothing at N. Seger's. Special inducements this month.

McKinley will not get the votes of tramps next year. They don't like the idea of running up against work.

While waiting to hear the election returns, next Tuesday evening, go to Odd Fellows Hall and hear Miss Eva L. Dunning, Ohio's gifted reciter. Remember the date.

Col. Barnett and party passed through Emporium yesterday en route for Williamsport. At Johnsonburg yesterday a grand reception was tendered the spellbindes at the Armstrong House. The meetings at Kane and Bradford were the largest and most enthusiastic ever held at those places.

The past week has been remarkable for babies and the contest has been about even between the girls and boys. Following families have been blessed: Geo. Palmer, 6th. street, a girl; W. S. Walker, 5th. street, boy; B L. Spence, West Creek, boy; Mel. Cronk, West Creek, girl. The usual cigars were passed around. Next.

County Commissioner Chas. Gleason has an excellent selection of photographs sent him by his friend, Benj. S. Agnew of Boston. They are doubly interesting at this time owing to war in South Africa, where the pictures were taken. The diamond and gold mines and Johannesburg, Kimberly, Cape Town and many other places are represented in the collection, together with natives and their kraals.—Driftwood Gazette. Mr. Gleason will be pleased to exhibit his collection to his friends and it has been suggested by his friends C. Jay Goodnough and T. H. Norris that he call the Missionary Society together and offer his collection as "pointers."

Cuba After a Year of Peace.

The Cuban Industrial Relief Fund, of 75 Tribune Building, New York City, has issued for free distribution an illustrated booklet entitled "Cuba a Year After Peace." The illustrations are direct reproductions of photographs taken by William Howard, General Manager of the Fund, during the months of August and September, 1899. They show that there is still in Cuba a vast amount of sickness, suffering and starvation. Not one of Mr. Howard's pictures was taken in a hospital. All represent the condition of the Cuban poor as they are after the island has been at peace for more than a year; as they are after the American flag has floated over them for ten months. The survivors of the reconcentrados still live in the wretched huts into which they were crowded at the time of the infamous Weyler concentration order. Utterly without work-oxen, farming tools, or seeds, with which to resume the cultivation of their devastated farms, they have remained in the towns and cities without means of support and without hope for the future.

Our own Government has done nothing to restore these impoverished Cuban farmers to their former homes. It has not provided so much as one farmer with oxen or tools or seeds.

The Cuban Industrial Relief Fund has in successful operation at Ceiba Mocha, twelve miles west of Matanzas, two relief farms, on which employment is given to the poor. Nearly 800 persons are supported by the work done on these two farms. The managers of the Fund earnestly desire to extend the good work to other parts of Cuba. Contributions of money to enable them to do so should be sent to the Continental Trust Company, 30 Broad street, New York City.

Card of Thanks.

We wish to express, in this public manner, our heartfelt thanks to the many friends for the respect shown to our departed son and brother, JAMES CAVANAUGH, but more especially to the Emporium Fire Department, Ancient Order of Hibernians, and Messrs. C. B. Howard & Co.

THE BEREAVED FAMILY.

Used by British Soldiers in Africa.

Capt. C. G. Dennison is well known all over Africa as commander of the forces that captured the famous rebel Galishe. Under date of Nov. 4, 1897, from Veryburg, Bechuanaland, he writes: "Before starting on the last campaign I bought a quantity of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholery and Diarrhoea Remedy, which I used myself when troubled with bowel complaint, and had given to my men, and in every case it proved most beneficial." For sale by L. Taggart, Druggist. nov

The new battleship Kentucky will have an unofficial sea trial outside of the capes of Virginia to-day.

Robbed the Grave.

A startling incident, of which Mr. John Oliver of Philadelphia, was the subject, is narrated by him as fellows: "I was in a most dreadful condition. My skin was almost yellow, eyes sunken, tongue coated, pain continually in back and sides, no appetite—gradually growing weaker day by day. Three physicians had given me up. Fortunately, a friend advised trying 'Electric Bitters,' and to my great joy and surprise, the first bottle made a decided improvement. I continued their use for three weeks, and am now a well man. I know they saved my life, and robbed the grave of another victim." No one should fail to try them. Only 50cts., guaranteed, at L. Taggart's Drug Store.

Cameron.

W. L. McConnell was home over Sunday.

L. F. Zaner, of St. Marys, was in town Wednesday.

Jos. Kissell, of Sterling Run, was in town Saturday.

Oscar Probst, of St. Marys, was in town over Sunday.

The rains the past week did very much good, towards the forest fires.

Alex Mason, of Sterling Run, was in town Saturday, looking up voters.

Warren McConnell and son visited relatives at Benezette Friday and Saturday of last week.

Miss Emma Marsh, of Sterling Run, was in town Saturday the guest of her sister Miss Nellie Marsh.

The National Transit Co. are tearing down their buildings at the Pump Station, and moving them to other points. Twelve men or more are employed.

Rich Valley.

Editor Press:—

Cooler weather the last week.

Rev. Readett's child, Ruth, is quite sick at this writing.

The greatly welcomed rain struck this county last Saturday and stopped the fires.

John P. Lewis thinks a daughter is all right to keep house, but is not "Sis" just the same.

How is Mr. Swope? Why he's all right and will soon be presiding over the jail as Sheriff.

Frank J. Lewis, the middle ward contractor and builder, is this week reparing E. W. Taylor's house and building a new porch.

A. C. Goodwin and wife, and son Mark, were called to Westfield on account of the sudden death of their son, who lived at that place.

Our warning against fire in the woods was not heeded. In some places the fire done much damage. Many logs at T. J. Dixon's camp, owned by C. B. Howard & Company, were burned last Friday.

We noticed in an Elk county paper an advertisement for five hundred men to work in the woods. This is surely enough to teach the people how to vote on Nov. 7th. Yes the Republican ticket is good enough for us.

JAY.

Chamberlain's Pain Balm Cures Others, Why Not You?

My wife has been using Chamberlain's Pain Balm, with good results, for a lame shoulder that has pained her continually for nine years. We have tried all kinds of medicine and doctors without receiving any benefit from any of them. One day we saw an advertisement of this medicine and thought of trying it, which we did with the best of satisfaction. She has used only one bottle and her shoulder is almost well.—Adolph L. Millett, Manchester, N. H. For sale by L. Taggart, Druggist. nov

Winter Excursion Tickets on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

On November 1 the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will place on sale at its principal ticket offices excursion tickets to all prominent Winter resorts in New Jersey, Virgina, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and Cuba. The tickets will be sold at the usual low rates, with the usual liberal return limits.

The magnificent facilities of the Pennsylvania Railroad, with its many connections and through train service, make this the favorite line for Winter travel.

An illustrated book, descriptive of Winter resorts, and giving routes of travel and rates for tickets, will be furnished free after November 1 on application to ticket agents. 1499-36-1t

SPECIAL EXCURSION RATES TO PHILADELPHIA, ACCOUNT NATIONAL EXPORT EXPOSITION.

Low Rates via Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has arranged for special excusion rates to Philadelphia on November 8 and 22, account National Export Exposition. Round trip tickets, good to return within ten days, including day of issue, will be sold on the above dates from New York, Trenton, Belvidere, Atlantic City, Cape May, Pottsville, Reading, Wilkesbarre, Lancaster, Harrisburg, York, Williamsport, Canandaigua, Erie and intermediate points at rate of *single fare for the round trip*, plus admisssion to the Exposition, (no rate less than one dollar). For specific rates apply to Ticket Agents. 1500-36-3t.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best Salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents a box. For sale by L. Taggart. v34-n2-1y

A Thousand Tongues.

Could not express the rapture of Annie E. Springer, of 1125 Howard st. Philadelphia, Pa., when she found that, Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption had completely cured her of a hacking cough that for many yaars had made life a burden. All other remedies and doctors could give her no help, but she says of this Royal Cure—"it soon removed the pain in my chest and I can now sleep soundly, something I can scarcely remember doing before. I feel like sounding its praises throughout the Universe." So will every one who tries Dr. King's New Discovery for any trouble of the Throat, Chest or Lungs, Price 50c and $1.00 Trial bottles free at L. Taggart's Drug Store; every bottle guaranteed.

It will not be a surprise to any who are at all familar with the good qualities of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, to know that people everywhere take pleasure in relating their experience in the use of that splendid medicine and in telling of the benefit they have received from it, of bad colds it has cured, of threatened attacks of pneumonia it has averted and of the children it has saved from attacks of croup and whooping cough. It is a grand, good medicine. For sale by L. Taggart, Druggist. nov

Black Diphtheria.

Two cases reported last month and both were successfully treated with Armstrong's Diphtheria and Quinsy Drops. Remember the "Ounce of prevention." Keep these Drops at hand and use in time. Sold by druggists.

COPPERHEAD SNAKE BITE.—A boy near Hammodsville, O., was bitten, and after two hours suffering Armstrong's "I cure U" was used. It stopped the pain, drew out the poison and saved the boy's life. For pain, internal and external, this remedy has no equal. Ask for Armstrong's "I cure U". 6ly.

The Place to Buy Cheap
—IS AT—
J. F. PARSONS.

DON'T SPECULATE

Until you hear my plans. I am formulating syndicates of ten, which will be operated on my own system. Send two cent stamp for my booklet; "Scalping in Wall St."

COLGATE FALES & CO.,
60 Broadway, New York.
nov.

DAY'S! DAY'S!

The Thrifty Housekeeper

Regards it an important duty to consider

Quality Before Price.

The Prudent Housekeeper

Buys Supplies where Quality and price are embraced in the same purchase.

The Ecnomical Housekeeper.

Therefore is certain to purchase supplies of DAY.

All goods as represen t ed. Your money back if not satisfactory. Prompt delivery.

Telephone 6.

J. H. DAY,

Fourth St., Emporium, Pa.

Greeting

We are having a big trade in groceries and meats, the biggest we ever remember.

WHY?

Because we do business on business principles. We cater alike to the masses and carry a line of goods to suit the purse of the poorest or the fastidious taste of the richest.

We carry a complete line of Groceries and Meats, and the quality is always the best.

Give us a call.

Alex. McDougall,

Groceries and Meat.

Emporium, Pa.

S. E. MURRY,
PRACTICAL
PLUMBER, GAS
AND
STEAM FITTER.

I have recently added an entirely new line of Plumbing Goods to my already large stock. I handle and keep constantly in stock

GAS AND
STEAM FITTINGS,
SEWER PIPES,
GAS STOVES, ETC.

My store room is well supplied with Bath Tubs, Wash Stands, Gas Lamps and anything required in my trade. Contracts taken for all lines of work; satisfaction guaranteed. Write me when you have any work in my line. Out of town orders promptly attended to.

S. E. MURRY.

NEW DEPARTURE
BY
M. A. ROCKWELL,
The Fourth Street Druggist,

The Sanitary Still. . . .

I have recently purchased and placed in my Drug Store one of the popular and greatly endorsed Sanitary Stills, manufactured by THE CUPSEGRAPH CO., of Chicago, Ill. There is no process of filteration which will purify water. Nature's process; of vaporizing water and cooling it into refreshing showers of pure rain water is repeated by the Sanitary Still in our store. We distill all water used in both our Prescription Department and Soda Water Fountains.

PURE WATER,
PURE DRUGS,
PURE SODA WATER.

Purity is our Motto.

M. A. ROCKWELL,
P. O. Building, Emporium, Pa.

FASHIONABLE AND UP-TO-DATE
Merchant Tailors
ARE
R. SEGER & CO.,
Opposite M. E. Church, Emporium, Pa.

We have prepared for the rush in business and while we are busy we always have time to serve our old patrons. NEW STYLES in piece goods for early winter are now ready for inspection. There is no use of sending to Philadelphia, Buffalo or any other place for clothing. You pay more money than we charge and goods are no better, fit no better and you send the money away from home.

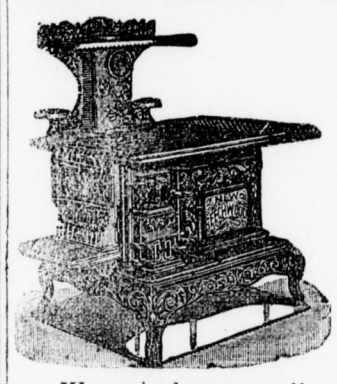
OUR PRICES are up-to date and if we do not give you satisfaction we will make it right.

R. Seger & Co.,
EMPORIUM, PA.

LEADING HARDWARE HOUSE!

We extend our compliments to the citizens of Cameron and adjoining counties for their rapidly and increasing patronage. We would invite all to see our large display of GENERAL HARDWARE and BUILDERS' MATERIAL. We would call especial attention to our

COOKING. HEATING AND GAS STOVES



Comprising the best in the world. Our old and popular Store is headquarters for many useful articles and house-keepers should call and see what we have.

We again desire to call attention to our OIL and GAS STOVES. The Ladies delight.

THE WELSBACH LIGHT.

This popular light the great gas saver, is growing in popular with our people. All who desire to economize in gas bills should use these burners. Call and see them.

WALKER, HOWARD & CO.

OPPORTUNITY.

Fair, tall and limber-limbed, behold, she waits
Beside the stony path o'er which I wend
My anxious way, and gayly indicates
By beckonings and smiles my journey's end.
By signs she tells me that the joys I seek
Await me there. With energy anew
And hope's fresh flush upon my faded cheek,
'Mid cruel thorns and noxious weeds and rue
I struggle on that I may call her mine
E'er she depart as oft she hath before;
That full into my own her eyes may shine;
That I may clasp her close, all sorrows o'er.
But when I reach the spot whereon she stood
No answering word or touch is mine to know;
All echoless, from gray and lonely wood
Cold, cheerless, cutting winds upon me blow.
I weep as I recall her many charms
And fold, ambitionless, my empty arms.
—W. H. T. Shade.

By CHAUNCY C. HOTCHKISS

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CHAPTER IV.—CONTINUED.

One hand was played to the advantage of the officer. That was to be expected. Then another went smoothly enough in behalf of the fox, after which, though without moving, I looked sharply for the end.

The method was slightly unusual, though conceived and executed with skill. They had each been in the habit of tilting back on the rear legs of their chairs as they picked up their hands and conned them. As the last card was dealt and the balance of the pack laid aside, the officer settled himself backward, while the fellow nearest me did the same thing but a second later. It was then the fine play came in. Seeming to lose his balance, to save himself from a fall he threw out a foot which caught beneath the officer's chair, sending that party over on to the broad of his back and bringing himself down on the four legs of his seat. With the rapidity of a skilled villain, I saw him draw cards from his pocket, throwing those dealt him on to the surplus pack, then slamming his false hand face down on the table, he jumped to the assistance of his companion.

The officer accepted the rough apologies offered him, and, after dusting himself with his handkerchief, played out the hand. It fell to his lot to lose, and he paid with a good grace.

As was usual, the winner proposed a parting dram and set up a loud clamor for the waiter to fetch a bottle of rum, swearing he would have no more of the like of the wine he had been drinking, the empty bottle of which stood betwixt them on the table.

Now had the waiter been forthcoming, I would probably have less of a tale to tell. But 'twixt the heat, long hours and the present lack of custom, he had doubtless fallen asleep and was deaf to the calls given him. Anyway, after fruitless bawling by the winner, the officer took a hand in the matter by turning his attention to me, for he shouted:

"Here, ye lazy son of a bullock pricker! step out and find the waiter, and be damned to you!" at the same time hurling the empty bottle at me.

The glass missile struck me fairly on the wounded arm, about an inch above where the negro's knife had entered. For an instant it gave me exquisite pain, but the sling did much to deaden the force of the blow, though it had naught to do with lessening the towering anger to which both words and bottle had brought me. In six strides I was on them, and upsetting the card-sharper, chair and all, with my open palm I dealt the naval man a blow in the face, lying him backward in the dust where he had been but a short time before.

With this my anger slipped away from me like breath from polished steel, and I saw but the comic side of the two sprawling in the dirt.

Never could I hold heat longer than a wire (though I take it as readily), and had they been quick to acknowledge the mistake that had been made, I would have cried them quits, and even joined them in a dram.

But it was not so to be. After a few seconds' bewilderment, the officer scrambled to his feet, and, pulling his sword from its scabbard, paused as though to take his bearings for an onset. He was no more than 20 years of age, carrying plenty of the marks of dissipation on him, and what with his dust-whitened clothes, his boyish proportions, and his dirty face, he looked, with his drawn sword, like a ruffled bantam.

I should have been obliged to hurl the table at him in self-defense (which would have been ill for him) had not at that moment a cavalryman on a black charger driven full tilt into the tavern yard, reining up close to us.

CHAPTER V.

A TRIANGULAR QUARREL.

I knew of no reason to fear him, but it gave me a start to recognize Scammell, in the full uniform of a captain in De Lancy's marauding tories. He threw a quick glance about him, taking in the angry belligerent and his friend, who had picked himself up and was standing at a safe distance with his blade in his hand, as though waiting a favorable opportunity to rush in and take a part in the muss. Though I fell under the tory's eye, he did not at once recognize me, for I had my beard at about a ten days' growth, and was something more than picturesque in the shabbiness of my dress. He immediately claimed the attention of my opponent by calling him by name.

"Hello, Belden! Something put out again, eh? What the devil's the matter now? Have you not had lessons enough in your own set that you must fall afoul of pot-house loungers? What's amiss?"

"That villain has dared lay his hand on me, and, by God! he's bound to pay the penalty!" burst out Belden, for the first time finding his voice.

"Which villain?" asked Scammell, as he threw his leg over the saddle and came to the ground with the bridle in the crook of his elbow. "Faith, you look as though odds were against you. I see two of them. 'Tis your good luck I had a thirst that needed slaking. On my soul, whom have we here?" he exclaimed, scowling, as with a second look he identified me. "Is it a fair quarrel, Belden? I'll weight your pockets with five pounds if you'll hand your rights to me, unless 'tis a matter of cheating at cards.—What, sirrah!" he demanded, walking toward me with a malignant look to his rather fine features, "you were quick to offer me a lesson awhile since. Are you as ready to take one yourself at this meeting? How is it you have outraged my friend and your better?"

"Let them alone, yer honor!" interposed the card-sharper, approaching. "'Tis a tie cause for the both. One was hit by a bottle, the other grounded by a fist. Can't we have a trifle o' fun with a hawbuck without interferences? Faith, the bullock man shall have my sword, an' we'll see which is the better carver! I'll back him, too, an' ye may back yer friend the popinjay, whose one merit lies in not knowing when he's well beaten. Come, now! we'll to the Kalchook Hill (a small elevation near the Collect, a freshwater pond, which was on the site of the present tombs. The gallows used for military execution stood between it and the Fields, or present City Hall park), an' have it out. I'll—"

"What! you villain you! you low thief! Get hence, or I'll scalp you!" interupted Scammell, turning on him. "Kalchook Hill, you dog! You would never go so near the gallows on your own free will."

"Gallows, is it?" returned the fellow, still holding his ground. "I tell ye, Scammell, capting though ye be, ye are riper for the gallows than am I, an' this I'll back in any way ye name."

Scammell, instead of falling on the fellow in a fury, an act I looked for, snapped his fingers in his face, and with a look measuring him from head to foot replied contemptuously:

"You dirty dog! Mighty brave you are in the knowledge that a king's officer would ne'er cross swords with such scum. I'll give you one minute to be gone, and, failing, I'll see you tied up and lashed. If you know me so well, you know 'twill be done." And with this he turned his back on the sharper, who, far from obeying the hint to leave, stepped away but a few paces.

"And now, my wild sea bird," said the tory redirecting his attention to me, "are you willing to clear yourself with my friend here? Give a fair explanation of this affair if you can, or perhaps you would like to make a fine point of the matter with me in some quiet spot. I might doubt my rights to honorably cross swords with such as you in a matter as private as this, but I will forego all objections and ask no terms. Ah! but you have an excuse; you will doubtless plead a wound."

The deep insolence of his last remark turned my dislike of the man to a sudden hatred. 'Twas not the words, but his more than unbearable manner of uttering them that roused my ire and brought me to the pitch of action. Had he been nearer, I would have served him with my fist as I had served Lounsbury, and would have regretted it at once for its lack of dignity. Forgetting for the moment my assumed role, I stood where he had found me, and answered:

"Capt. Scammell, my calling is the sea. You are but a marauding bushwhacker, nor can the curse be rubbed off you by a title or hidden by fine trappings, and did you but know it you would be honored by crossing swords with me. As for an explanation, I will satisfy you so far as to say that I punished your friend for insulting me, and, by the God above me, if you wish to carry this further, I will punish you worse than I did him! I could but defend myself from him, a boy whose back I could break across my knee, so he goes harmless. As for you, I will fight you within the hour and ask for no second."

"Good!" he broke in. "You gave the name to the weapon. Let it be swords, and at once. Remember," he went on with an oath, and working himself into a rage, "ask no quarter of me. Up or down I give no mercy; let a l'outrance be the word."

"Nay," said I, fanned to an equal heat by his blood-thirsty manner and the fury in his eye—"nay, then, I will not kill you, villain as you are, but, should I disarm you, or you slip, I will beat you with the flat of my sword until you roar for quarter, or I break every bone in your foul hide! 'Twill be scant mercy, as you were better killed outright. Now look to it, for this I will do, or my name is not Thorn—Lounsbury!"

I caught myself just in time, and started violently as I discovered the trip of my tongue. Both the others likewise gave a jump, but it immediately transpired that each had a different cause.

It was Scammell who first showed his reason for thus starting, and that was through the insult I had offered him in degrading him by a threatened beating. White with rage, he threw aside the bridle, and drawing his heavy saber, advanced on me with a torrent of oaths.

Before I could do more than whip my left arm out of its sling and lift the bulky table in defense (for I was unarmed), the young officer sprang between us.

"Hold hard, Scammell!—Lounsbury! Are you Capt. Lounsbury? Lounsbury, of Rye? By my faith! but I came near making a bull of it!—This thing can go no further now, Scammell. I've been looking for the man high and low for week. Clinton wants him at once—at once! The order comes from headquarters. What, man! Hold hard!"

"Hold hard yourself!" shouted the tory, as he tried to dodge the young officer. "No further now! Do you think I'll brook such words to my face and wait for formalities? Ay, Lounsbury it is; and of Rye and the phantom and the devil, for aught I care! What can Clinton want with such a man? Stand aside, you salt fish, and let me meet him!"

"Call me no fish, you butcher-bird!" snapped Belden. "What ails your humor to-day? Has the heat gotten your head? You first pick my own quarrel away from me, and then flout me for looking to my own interests. Has the fair Gertrude hipped you, that you spleen so quickly? I tell you my orders are imperative."

"'Fore God, you sprat! An' you dare twit me in public on my private affairs!" shouted the tory, turning his wrath on the naval officer. "Use but her name again, and I'll spit you as you stand, you half a man! How! Will you, too, fight?"

Stung by his words, and more than stung by the reference to his short stature, Belden had whipped out the sword he had sheathed and thrown himself into the fencer's attitude.

"Fight? Ay, I'll fight! Put aside that meat ax and use a gentleman's tool. I'll show you that half a man is better than a whole brute. My wrist is as fine as yours, for all your brawn."

That Scammell's blood had o'ercome his brain was plainly apparent by the way he threw his heavy saber to the ground and ran toward the card-sharper. But that fellow, anticipating his wants, brought up the point of the weapon which he still held, and presenting it at the breast of the oncomer, retreated a few steps and cried out:

"Nay, nay! Ye shall not have it. Settle yer brawl as best ye may, but my sword is mine, an' with me it shall bide. By the look of it, ye must settle with the three of us. Pull out o' the pickle, an' ye can; ye shall ha' no help or steel o' me."

Now while this was going on I had not been idle with either brain or body. I saw at once that Lounsbury had become a personage of importance, and that he was unknown to Clinton by sight. That something of moment was on hand was also discovered, and it evidently lay in my power to thwart the matter and confound the British. At the same time, it would probably spread open a path for me to leave the city, and possibly in some manner show me a way to lay hands on my gold. It was a fair chance to act upon, and I could in no wise let harm come to the young sailor until I knew more or had been piloted on my way.

This was with my head. With my body I simply moved to where lay Scammell's saber, and picked it up.

As I did so, the baffled officer turned and saw the action. Foiled at every point, and now unarmed and compassed by three armed men, he swore and fumed like a baited animal.

I saw the folly of his total loss of temper, for had he not parted with it he never would have been placed in his present position. He had quarreled and well-nigh fought with three men in as many minutes, while his blind fury had brought him to where he was worsted and degraded at once.

As he stood there, too proud to retreat and unable to advance, he glanced hastily in every direction. In his desperation he was doubtless looking for his horse and his pistols in the holsters, and had he found them there would have been bloodshed. But his high-spirited animal, frightened at my act of swinging aloft the table and the shouts that followed, had tossed up head and tail at once and gone galloping from the yard, now being nowhere in sight.

And thus we stood for perhaps the space of half a minute (though it seemed longer), while at a distance gathered a number who had been drawn hither by the noise of the brawl. 'Twas a mighty awkward predicament for Scammell, but Belden finally put a period to the matter, and opened a way for the tory to retreat. Slipping the point of his sword into its scabbard, he thrust it down with a ring, and cried:

"Avast, all hands! We're nothing short of a pack of fools. Each of us has had a thrust at his neighbor, and each in turn has stood between two others. 'Tis the prettiest muss I ever saw, so d—n me! 'Twas all beginnings and devil of an ending. Let's make it up.—Come, Scammell, you might well go halfway to meet half a man. By my faith, that's not bad.—Lounsbury, I was a bullock myself, and ask pardon for the bottle. So there's my sop.—Who's next?"

Now my heart warms to a man who is quick to take fire, whose wrath is like the touch of a match to gunpowder, the force of which is gone when its work is done; just as I hate the sullen spirit of one who nurses the last spark and sulks until its heat dies for lack of fanning.

The generosity of the boy—for he was little else—struck home to me, and I was about offering my hand, when Scammell, quick to take advantage of the turn of affairs, spoke up:

"So let it be if you say so, Belden! I am overhot from the ride from the outer lines at Kingsbridge. I'll willingly pass you and yon fellow"—indicating the trickster with

"Two sprawling in the dirt."

a jerk of his head—"but I'll not be quits with your new protege save but for the time you need him. If Clinton wants him, I'll spare him the while to do his dirty work, for on honorable matters he would ne'er employ such a man while his betters go begging.—How now, sirrah?" he continued, turning and advancing toward me. "You are glad enough to accept the respite, I doubt not. Will you name time and place to receive your deserts?"

"'Tis against my nature to duel in cold blood; but, as my word is passed, I'll carry through my promise. Where do you put up?"

"At the King's Arms, truckler!"

"Then, sir, you lie close to the rod, for there I stay also. For the time to meet you, that must rest with Sir Henry. For the place, that your howls be not heard by your fellows, I make it the clump of trees in Lepner's Meadows [an extensive tract of drained swamp-land beyond the then city limits, through about the center of which now runs the present Canal street]. You doubtless know the spot. As to the hour, I will enlighten you at your quarters as soon as may be.—Now, Mr. Belden, I am at your disposal. Shall we get to headquarters?"

Saying this, I threw to the ground the tory's saber and turned from him. Instead of stooping for his side arm, Scammell stepped around so as to again be before me, and, though there was no abatement to the malicious hatred in his eye, his voice fell to a hoarse whisper as he said:

"By my faith, sir, it were better you had stood and been run through than to have put into my head the matter you have just given me! More than that. It were better that you had the devil and his horde against you than Walter Scammell!"

And bending, he picked up his saber, sheathed it, threw a careless salute to Belden, and walked off, the card-sharper joining the throng about the tavern door.

CHAPTER VI.

A FAIR PROSPECT.

Left alone with Belden, that worthy looked me over slowly, and then holding out his hand, said:

"On my soul, Lounsbury, you had best shrive yourself! To tell the truth, I'm mightily afraid of that fellow, who is no less the brute I called him because I offered to cry quits. He would be invincible with a rapier, only he holds the light weapon with too light a hand. He is all points and tricks, and, unless you disarm him, it looks to go hard with you. You will never get by his guard."

"Thanks," said I, laughing, and taking his hand. "I've a trick or two, myself. What does the general want with me now?"

"I have but a fraction of the matter, and know my place too well to talk of it. Let us step out; but, man, you'll never appear at headquarters in such a rig! You would be barred at the door!"

"'Tis but the service of a razor and a shift of clothes I need, and will soon have. Will you bear me company to my lodgings?"

He agreed to this, and we set out down the Bowery Lane to the Fields, past the provost prison (now the Hall of Records, City Hall Park) and poorhouse, and so along the Broadway, chatting like two old friends as we walked.

'Twas a strange coincidence, I thought, when I found my companion was attached to the Sprite, having been on board even at the time I was telling a false tale of myself in her cabin, he having been laid up below through a wound received in a duel while in Philadelphia. A jolly, light-hearted, dissipated boy he was, but as rampant a worshiper of royalty as has fallen to my lot to meet.

He could tell me nothing of Mrs. Badely and her ward, Gertrude King (the latter toward whom I had an instinctive leaning), save that they had long ago left the schooner and were in sumptuous quarters on Queen street. Scammell's passion for the young lady was no secret to him, and he made a coarse joke at the expense of both, for which I could have wrung his neck.

But all were alike in those days, it seemed to me, and not once did I hear a woman respectfully spoken of, though the maligners of the sex professed a readiness to lie down and be trodden on when in the presence of the least of the ladies of fashion. Such a fulsome aping of fine manners on the streets and off; such back-bending and courtesying, froth, and hypocrisy; such affectation in speech and attitude; such utter prostration before the god of mode and folly as was practiced by these puppets of the king in this small copy of the court, never before or since has it been the fortune of man to see. Insincerity, heartlessness, and an absurd sensitiveness regarding so-called points of honor ruled the day. And these were the spirits who were expected to subdue the hardy yeomanry of America!

But this is neither here nor there.

Well shorn, with a decent ribbon for my queue, a suit but a shade or two the worse for wear, and a sword at my thigh for effect, we set off for our destination, Belden having washed his dirty face and generally groomed himself.

At this time Clinton's headquarters was on the Broadway, at No. 1, and opposite the Bowling Green, being the same dwelling wherein Washington had established himself while the patriot troops occupied the city.

'Twas strange to me that the British commander should have hit upon this house, not only because of its association, but from the fact that it was, with some few mansions to the north, cut off from the rest of the city by the broad swath of ruin caused by the great fire of September, 1776.

This conflagration had started (God knows how!) near the Whitehall, and, under the fanning of a strong wind, had burned northwest, crossing the Broadway below Trinity church, and from there laying low everything clear to the Hudson and northward to nigh the city limits. Trinity went with the rest, but by some mercy St. Paul's was spared, as well as King's college [Columbia college], the fire stopping just short of Robinson street [now Park Place], on which stood the latter.

No attempt had been made to rebuild or even clear the ruins, and now 'twas a dangerous neighborhood, as the offscourings of the camp had taken possession of the whole area, and utilizing old walls, beams, and sails, had established a colony of violence and filth, which went by the name of Canvastown.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

GLADSTONE'S CORRECTNESS.

The Grand Old Man Was on All Occasions the Essence of Propriety.

Gladstone had a horror of indelicacies of all kinds much like that of Gen. Grant. It was often said in England to a person who had told an anecdote with ever so slight a tinge of impropriety: "How many thousands of pounds would you take to tell that to Gladstone?" Again, he had a rooted aversion to profiting, directly or indirectly, by his public opportunities. He was an innovating finance minister. Constantly was his active intelligence rearranging the details and incidence of taxation. A hint from him would have meant a fortune; yet no man ever got it. "No mysterious secrets were ever offered for sale, as coming from him," it is written of him, "in exchange or bourse. Squint suspicion asserted many incredible things of him, but the most wanton slanderer never dared suggest that anyone in his entourage or intimacy ever profited a penny by a look, a lisp, a gesture from him when in office." He would never allow his name to be used in any business enterprises. In the house of commons when announcement of his death was made Sir William Harcourt choked and could not finish his speech. "Of all chiefs," he said, emphatically, "he was the most kind, the most tolerant, the most placable." In the house of lords, too, where Lord Rosebery made a passing reference to Mr. Gladstone's last letter, penned with almost dying hands, to Lady Salisbury, expressing his personal sympathy after the carriage accident to Lord Salisbury, the premier himself, bowed with age and many burdens, wept like a child. As one newspaper well says: "Such tears give salt to public life in England." Mr. Balfour, who was an intimate and admiring friend of Gladstone's, though his political foe, personally induced Mrs. Gladstone to allow her husband to be buried among England's great ones at Westminster. His body will therefore rest in the Abbey, in "Statesmen's Corner," and in effigy, as in life, Mr. Gladstone will stand side by side with Peel and facing Disraeli, his lifelong political antagonist.—Troy Times.

A Modest Request.

When the old lady with the ear trumpet called little Bessie entertained her till the lady of the house was ready to put in an appearance. While telling about her recent presents and the health of her several dolls, Bessie eyed the trumpet curiously and finally could restrain herself no longer.

"Are you too tired to play me a couple of tunes while mamma finishes dressing?"—Detroit Free Press.

Unmistakable Evidence.

She—What makes you think he loves me so desperately?

Simplex—Oh, a thousand things! He always looks pleased, for instance, when you sing and play.—Tit-Bits.

Only Half.

She—You were scared half to death the day we were married.

He—Only half, unfortunately.—Indianapolis Journal.

FOR 30 DAYS YOU CAN TRY IT FOR 10 CENTS.

READ WHAT A **PROMINENT PHYSICIAN**

Has to say who has had 35 YEARS of active Practice of Medicine:

I have never before in my 35 years of practice of medicine given my testimonial or recommendation to any patent medicine, but there is a remedy, the result of which has come under my own observation; for there is no **Disease** which has so baffled the medical skill of **all** ages as **Rheumatism** and to find a **Reliable** remedy for the same. At last we have found it in "**5 Drops**," manufactured by the **Swanson Rheumatic Cure Company, Chicago, Ill.** The "**5 DROPS**," has proven itself wonderful for its curative power in **Rheumatism**, not as a **Temporary Reliever** only, but to give a **Permanent Cure** even in chronic cases. Sometime ago, I had among others several Rheumatic cases under my treatment and prescribed for these patients the very best **Remedies** which I skillfully selected, but without desirable results. I then heard of "**5 DROPS**" and of its **Wonderful Cures**, and prescribed it to a few patients who found relief from its use within a few days. After that I prescribed it to a great number and to my surprise, I will say that in the course of **Two or Three Weeks** after they had used "**5 DROPS**" and "**5 Drop**" **Plasters** they were **Cured.** Among these were a few who had, for a number of years, been suffering with **Chronic Rheumatism**, who had piloted themselves around on **Crutches.** They came to my office **without** Crutches and told me they were perfectly **Well.** They give all the credit to "**5 DROPS**" and to "**5 Drop**" **Plasters** and this is their testimony to the **Swanson Rheumatic Cure Company** for their kindness and for the conscientious way in which they are placing these **Wonderful Remedies** among suffering humanity, which they told me to write to the Company as an acknowledgement. As I have seen the **Curative Power** of "**5 DROPS**" and "**5 Drop**" **Plasters**, in a great many instances, I can **Truly** recommend them and also that the firm is perfectly honest and reliable to deal with.

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THIRTY DAYS longer to enable sufferers to give "5 DROPS" at least a trial, we will send a 25c sample bottle, prepaid by mail, for 10 cents. A sample bottle will convince you. Also, large bottles (300 doses) $1.00, 5 bottles for $3.50. Sold by us, druggists, and agents. **Agents wanted in new territory. Write us to-day.**

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Hot Baths with CUTICURA SOAP to cleanse the skin, gentle anointings with CUTICURA OINTMENT to heal the skin, and mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT to cool the blood. Price, THE SET, $1.25; or, SOAP, 25c.; OINTMENT, 50c.; RESOLVENT (half-size), 50c. Sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG & CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston. "How to Purify and Beautify Baby's Skin, Scalp, Hair, and Hands," free.

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Holds Up Peruna as the Ideal Remedy For Female Catarrh.

Mrs. Clara Makemer.

Mrs. Clara Makemer, housekeeper for the Florence Crittenden Anchorage Mission, of Chicago, writes the following letter from 302 Chestnut street, Chicago:

"Peruna is the best tonic I have ever known for general debility, a sure cure for liver complaint, and a never failing adjuster in cases of dyspepsia.

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"Health and Beauty" sent free to women only, by The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio.

BOUND TO FAIL.

The Loss of Football Players Sealed the College's Doom.

This promising young Detroiter, six feet in the clear and trim as a racing spar, went into his father's office the other day and gave him a shock. "What is there for me about the establishment to do?" he began, without prologue.

"We'll find a place for you, my boy, when the time comes."

"But now? What is there now?"

"See here, my son, if you've been getting into trouble, and need money, say so. Don't approach me in this roundabout way. I'm no spring chicken, and I've been over the course. Out with it."

"I don't owe a dollar and there's nothing to conceal from you. I can see that there will be no more college for me, and I'm not going to stay around home as a deadhead."

"No more college? Some one must have misled you. The business was never more prosperous, and I have plenty. Of course you'll go back and complete your course. I'll swell the allowance if you think best."

"No, I've concluded to cut it all and go to work. I'm not so fickle as to take up with another alma mater. Besides, the other fellows would all be new. I would have no class memories, and I'd simply be a cat in a strange garret."

"Certainly you'd not change. No one thought of such a thing. Go back and finish with the boys you started in with."

"Father, you don't understand. That institution won't last three months. Four of the best football players have sent word that they must drop out. It is all up, and I want a job."—Detroit Free Press.

A Boy's Dewey Souvenir.

Souvenirs of Dewey are to be had on every hand, if not for the mere asking, at least for the paying. But they are cold-hearted souvenirs, that have no intimate connection with the life of the great admiral. If one might get as a memento something that had been his own, that would be a different matter. A certain small boy has a keen appreciation of that fact. He feels that he has been more highly favored than the average mortal, for has he not even penetrated the sacred precincts of the Olympia and met the hero of Manila face to face? He was taken aboard ship by his father. After his return home the family observed that the little fellow was going about carrying his hand carefully bound up in a handkerchief. "Have you hurt your hand?" they asked.

"Hurt my hand? No!" in disgust. Then in great dignity: "That is the hand that Dewey shook."—N. Y. Sun.

A New Standard for Art.

Mrs. Oldschool—I can't see anything beautiful in that Secession vase of yours.

Mrs. Newrich—Why, my dear, there are over 60 of the loveliest dollars we ever had in it.—Jewelers' Weekly.

Riches have wings and poverty has stings.—Chicago Daily News.

ACTS GENTLY ON THE

KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS

CLEANSES THE SYSTEM

DISPELS COLDS EFFECTUALLY, HEADACHES & FEVERS

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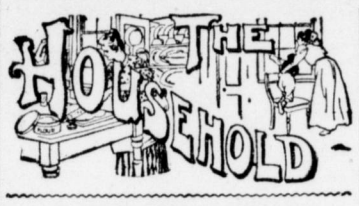


A ROMANTIC CAREER.

Once Engaged to Napoleon Bonaparte, Mlle. Clary Afterward Became Queen of Sweden.

The names of Josephine and Marie Louise are connected with Napoleon and his fortunes, but who stops to remember that of Desiree Clary, to whom he was first betrothed? She was the daughter of a rich silk merchant of Marseilles, and the Bonapartes, who were living there in the years just preceding their aggrandizement, became acquainted with her family. Joseph Bonaparte fell in love with her, and obtained her promise to marry him when she should be 21; but Napoleon, appearing on the scene, acted with his customary emphasis, and declared that Desiree must belong to him. The family were used to falling in with his decisions, and they promptly agreed, Julie, the other daughter, who had had a liking for Joseph, agreeing to marry him in her sister's place.

Desiree was a light-hearted, pretty young creature, with a gay manner and a merry wit. Napoleon, according to the testimony of the Clary family, was not overattractive. One who knew him at that time thus describes him:

"He wears threadbare garments and badly-cleaned, broken-down boots. In character, he is brusque, sulky, prone to fits of abstraction. He is born for mediocrity."

But Desiree was satisfied with him. She found him all that heart could wish. To be sure he was poor, but that was a disability which could be amended.

In May, 1795, Napoleon left Marseilles for Paris, whence he wrote peremptorily to Mme. Clary, urging her to follow, buy a house, and live there with Desiree. The country-bred mother and daughter were aghast. Paris seemed to them the very center of bloodshed and tyran-

MLLE. DESIREE CLARY.

ny. They did not accede to the proposition and a second letter from Napoleon was left unanswered.

He was now at the lowest ebb of his fortunes, and it could hardly help seeming to him that his betrothed had abandoned him. As for her, she had heard that he had, in his poverty, accepted money obligations from Mme. Tallien, and that he was courting, at her house, a rich and noble lady named Mme. de Beauharnais. All appeared to be over between them.

Soon Napoleon himself declared that the relations between them must be ended; his feelings had altered. Desiree wept, and owned that she loved him still; but on the advice of her family she released him from his promise. In 1796 he married Josephine de Beauharnais, and then began the brilliant march of his rising fortunes.

Desiree also drifted to Paris, where she became immensely popular, and in 1798 she married Gen. Bernadotte, then minister of war.

The upward steps of her husband are well known. He accepted the rank of prince royal of Sweden, and in 1818 he became king. Desiree had preferred living in Paris, and when she heard the news of her husband's accession to his throne she was at the piano practicing a piece by Gretry. She rose and sadly closed the instrument.

"However much I practice now," said she, "I shall always be told that I play like a queen."

She died in Sweden, an old lady of 83. Her life had been one of varying fortunes. M. Houssaye says of her:

"She is intended for earthly honors. She is betrothed to Joseph, then to Napoleon, then to Duphot. She refuses Junot, and would be glad to accept Marmont. At last she marries Bernadotte. With Joseph she would have been an imperial princess, queen of Naples and of Spain; with Napoleon, empress of the French; with Duphot probably marechale and duchess; with Junot, Duchesse d'Abrantes; with Marmont marechale and duchess of Ragusa. Bernadotte, the former sergeant of marines, placed the crown of Sweden on the head of this little bourgeoise of Marseilles."—Youth's Companion.

Novelties for Autumn.

The latest novelty in capes is made of chene glace with a black velvet scroll pattern all over it. Full panels of Russian net edged with passementerie trimmings hang over the shoulders, and black and white tulle with a tall foundation of heavy silk forms the ruche at the neck.

White tulle tied in a large bow in front is one of the popular decorations for the neck, and among the new collar bands arranged to wear with different dresses is one of white satin ribbon, with a scalloped frill of ecru embroidery ruched on the edge with a very narrow colored satin ribbon.

The tongue of a full-grown giraffe is about 18 inches long.

CHARMING OLD LADY.

Mrs. Kruger, Wife of the Boer President, Makes a Favorable Impression on Strangers.

A South African correspondent of the Washington Star, who recently interviewed President Kruger of the Transvaal republic, says that as the Boer statesman closed the conference he went across the hall into a low ceilinged, whitewashed room and leaned for a moment over a placid-faced, motherly little woman, who was seated on a rocking chair, darning stockings. This was Mrs. Kruger, who, though one never hears of her, interested me mightily, because she seemed so utterly oblivious to the turmoils that are besetting her husband's nation. She got Mr.

MRS. KRUGER.
(Wife of the President of the Transvaal Republic.)

Kruger's hat, escorted him to the door and then went back to her work. It was difficult to think of her as the first lady of the land. Yet she has been Mr. Kruger's constant helpmeet through all the years of his public life, and their affection for each other seems to have grown with each succeeding year. She is Mr. Kruger's second wife, and was a Miss Du Plessis, a name of prominence in South Africa. Kruger's first wife was an aunt of Miss Du Plessis, and bore him one son, who died. Sixteen children were the fruit of this second marriage, and of those seven are living. The girls are comfortably married to burghers in and about Pretoria, and the boys take an active interest in the army. One son-in-law, Capt. Eloff, has made himself famous by building the most expensive mansion in South Africa. He has accrued a fortune in real estate operations, and is supposed to be worth $2,000,000. One of Kruger's sons acts as his secretary, and another is captain of an infantry company. Mr. and Mrs. Kruger live in a little two-story cottage, painted white and covered in front with morning glory vines. Their ambition is to see their nation independent of Great Britain, and then spend their last days peacefully and quietly in this little home.

THE CORSET'S TRIUMPH.

Medical Men of Europe Have Pronounced It an Essential Item of Feminine Apparel.

After all the abuse that has been leveled at the corset, after all the outpourings and tirades of the "rational" dress advocates and health faddists against an item of dress without which it is well-nigh impossible for any woman to look really well, honor has at last been paid to it by a medical man. His plea for the corset is based both on artistic and hygienic grounds. Lately there was on view at Dresden a collection of pictures by Cranach, who lived during a period when the corset was not in the fashion. A careful survey of these paintings revealed to the medical critic two very important facts, one being that the women subjects were all suffering from curvature of the spine; while the second—a natural consequence of the first—was that not a solitary female figure in the canvases seemed to wear clothes properly. Unhesitatingly, therefore, the conclusion was arrived at that corsets are essential to the female form divine, both from the doctor's and the modiste's point of view. It is to be hoped, therefore, that no more nonsense will be talked about the beauty or the healthfulness of the corsetless figure. That excessively tight-lacing is pernicious it needs no second Daniel come to judgment to tell us. Common-sense should guide every woman in this matter; but if some are foolish, as some ever will be in all matters, it is manifestly absurd that all should be condemned. There should be no "fashion" as to waists, for this must obviously lead to abuse; but, on the other hand, the use of the corset should be regarded as one of fashion's essential adjuncts, and the wise doctor will recognize it, too, as an equally essential item of feminine apparel.—Lady's Pictorial.

Making a Child Too Quiet.

Play is the proper and natural outlet for a child's thoughts. To restrain his motion is to drive back his living fancy into the recesses of his mind, and this results in his confusion and unhappiness. Some children who are forced to be still and passive when they are longing for action find relief in whispering over stories to themselves; but it is an unsatisfactory substitute for dramatic action. And it is also morally injurious, for the necessity of concealing one's ideas destroys after awhile the ability for fluent expression, and brings about timidity and distrust of our friends.—Florence Hull Winterburn, in Woman's Home Companion.

An Excellent Hair Tonic.

Cologne, eight ounces; tincture of cantharides, one ounce; oil of English lavender, oil of rosemary, one-half dram each. Apply to the roots of the hair once or twice a day. It is positively necessary that the scalp should be kept clean. Shampoo at least once a week.

SHE STOOD HIGH.

Her Name Had Appeared in the Society Column and She Was Arrogant.

A family living in a North side flat lately welcomed a new housemaid. The girl had just come from Michigan and her appearance was prepossessing. Soon after her advent it was discovered that she was inclined to treat the family with a patronizing air.

"Mary, you must do better, or I shall have to find some one to take your place," the mistress remarked the other morning.

"I don't allow anyone to speak to me that way," replied Mary, with a toss of her head. "I'm just as good as you are, and I want you to know it."

Mary flounced out of the room and returned in two minutes with the weekly paper from her town. Among the social items was the following:

"Miss Mary Hansen has gone to Chicago to spend the winter. Miss Hansen is an acknowledged belle in the leading circles of Sawdust Creek."

Mary waited until her employer had had time to read the "personal," and then she said, with withering scorn:

"As I have always been accustomed to going with the very best in my town, and as I don't believe you ever have your name on the society page of the Sunday papers, I guess I can't afford to stay with you."

The North side woman declared the domestic incident closed. — Chicago Inter Ocean.

QUALITY AND NEWS.

Fame and Excellence Are Determining Factors in Successful Development—One of the Important Functions of High-Class Newspapers.

In presenting interesting phases of scientific and economic problems, high-class newspapers frequently give information of as great value in their advertising columns as in those devoted to the publication of the principal events of the day; and when the fame of a product is extended beyond its natural limits into foreign lands, and a large demand created throughout Great Britain and her Colonies and the principal seaports and cities of Europe, Asia and Africa, it becomes a pleasant duty to note the fact and to tell of the points of excellence on which so great a success is based. We refer to the now world-famed laxative remedy, Syrup of Figs, the product of the California Fig Syrup Company. The merits of this well-known excellent laxative were first made known to the world through the medical journals and newspapers of the United States; and is one of the distinct achievements of the press. It is now well known that Syrup of Figs is an ethical proprietary remedy, approved by the most eminent physicians everywhere, because it is simple and effective, yet pleasant to the taste and acceptable to the system, and not only prompt in its beneficial effects, but also wholly free from any unpleasant after-effects. It is frequently referred to as the remedy of the healthy, because it is used by people who enjoy good health and who live well and feel well and are well informed on all subjects generally, including laxatives. In order to get its beneficial effects, it is necessary to get the genuine Syrup of Figs, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only.

A Thrifty Damsel.

A spirit of thrift was shown by a young woman who entered a car with sundry boxes and bundles. Another young person came in at the next station and recognized her.

"Oh, my, who is to be married?"

"Nobody; and me last of all."

"Then what are the flowers for?"

"A funeral; our teacher died, and we girls put together to get this wreath."

"Poor thing; did she know she was going to die?"

"I don't think so;" then, after a pause, she added, cheerfully: "but she does by this time," all being said in the most unconscious way.

"How much was the wreath?"

"Two dollars and sixty cents. I only had two-twenty-five."

"Did you pay the difference?"

"Dear, no. I made him give it to me for two dollars, so I saved my own quarter I put in, but I'm going to make the girls think I paid two-sixty."

"Well, that's right; the wear and tear is worth a quarter, surely."—Detroit Free Press.

No difference how cheap a thing is offered people want it for less.—Atchison Globe.

Some men are so fond of an argument that they will dispute with a guide board about the distance to the next town.—Chicago Daily News.

Compensation at Last.—If it is really a disgrace to die rich, we begin to understand why it is that wicked little boys so often live to grow up and succeed in business.—Detroit Journal.

"Isn't there lots of kinds of doctors?" asked the disciple of cheerupathy; "there are allopaths and homeopaths and osteopaths and—" "Yes," answered the dyspeptic, gloomily, "all paths lead but to the grave."—Kansas City Star.

Dobley—"I understand that young Spendling is being pushed for money." Mrs. Dobley—"Why, I heard that he was spending a gay summer at Atlantic City." Dobley—"Yes, that's it. He takes a constitutional every morning on the board walk in one of those wheel-chairs."—Criterion.

"Do you dannce on your toes, Miss Quickwit?" "Never, Mr. Clumsey. Other people do that for me." And he didn't know just what she meant until he tried to get another dance with her.—Colorado Springs Gazette.

Questions Answered While You Wait.—"What sort of fruit is that?" asked the inquisitive one of the fruiterer. "Those are pawpaws." "Where do they come from?" "From the banks of the Maumee."—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

Hicks—"What is your opinion of the new woman?" Wicks—"About the same as my wife's opinion of the new girl. She is all right for a little while, but she very soon develops into a nuisance."—Boston Transcript.

"I vowed I would never speak to her again." "And are you going to keep your vow?" "I presume I must. But, oh! how I would like to tell her once more just what I think of her!"—Indianapolis Journal.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury,

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is often ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by Druggists, price 75c per bottle.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Feminine Credulity.

A woman believes a man when he says she is sensible, even though she has but a moment since believed him when he said she was pretty.—Detroit Journal.

Many People Cannot Drink

coffee at night. It spoils their sleep. You can drink Grain-O when you please and sleep like a top. For Grain-O does not stimulate; it nourishes, cheers and feeds. Yet it looks and tastes like the best coffee. For nervous persons, young people and children Grain-O is the perfect drink. Made from pure grains. Get a package from your grocer to-day. Try it in place of coffee. 15 and 25c.

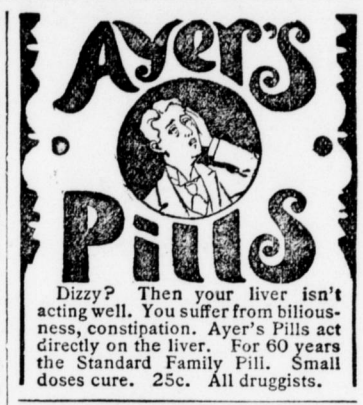
Just Wrath.

"Fine lot of guys they are," said the alderman, "to be calling me dishonest. I never took a cent of pay from anyone that I didn't render value received."—Indianapolis Journal.

Non-Territorial Expansion

Means paying rent for a poor farm. Now is the time to secure a good farm on the line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway in Marinette County, Wisconsin, where the crops are of the best, work plenty, fine markets, excellent climate, pure soft water, land sold cheap and on long time. Why rent a farm when you can buy one for less than you pay for rent? Address C. E. Rollins, Land Agent, 161 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

"You shall pay dearly for this!" he hissed, and the person addressed did, for it was the coal man, who had just deposited a ton in the cellar, who made the remark.—Philadelphia North American.



Dizzy? Then your liver isn't acting well. You suffer from biliousness, constipation. Ayer's Pills act directly on the liver. For 60 years the Standard Family Pill. Small doses cure. 25c. All druggists.

Want your moustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Then use
BUCKINGHAM'S DYE for the Whiskers
50 CTS. OF DRUGGISTS, OR R. P. HALL & CO., NASHUA, N. H.

Short of Conscience.

Dr. Parkhurst says that man is merely a gorilla with a conscience. If there is any semblance of truth in his theory, then there are a lot of men who are just plain gorillas.—Topeka Capital.

Railroad Enterprise.

The constantly increasing business of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad has necessitated very material additions to the telegraph service. During the past year nearly 2,000 miles of copper wire, 166 pounds to the mile, have been strung. New lines have been placed in service between Baltimore and Pittsburg, Baltimore and Parkersburg, Newark, O., to Chicago, Philadelphia to Newark, Philadelphia to Cumberland and Cumberland to Grafton. During the summer several of these wires were quadruplexed between Baltimore and Cumberland and duplexed west.

Like all new Baltimore & Ohio work, the lines are constructed in the best possible manner.

Penalties of Fatherhood.

Occasionally you will meet in this drear world the father of a family of girls who wears a new overcoat, but you will never come up with such a father who can afford to have his teeth filled.—Atchison Globe.

MRS. PINKHAM says that irritability indicates disease. Women who are nervous and snappish are to be pitied. Their homes are uncomfortable; their dispositions grow constantly worse. Such women need the counsel and treatment of a woman who understands the peculiar troubles of her sex.

EVERY-DAY TALKS WITH WOMEN

MRS. ANNA E. HALL, of Milldale, Conn., was all run down in health and had completely lost control of her nerves. She wrote to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., for advice. Now she writes:

"I wish to thank you for what your Vegetable Compound has done for me. It has helped me more than anything else. I suffered for a long time with nervousness, pains in back and limbs and falling of the womb; also had neuralgia in my head and could not sleep. I told my husband that something must be done, for I was nearly frantic with pain. Having read of the wonderful cures Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound had performed, I determined to try it. I have taken it and am happy to say I am cured. I recommend it to all my friends and never tire of telling the benefit I have derived from its use. I have you alone to thank for my recovery."

MRS. ELLEN FLANAGAN, 1810 Mountain St., Philadelphia, Pa., writes:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—Three years ago I was a sufferer from chronic dyspepsia, was irritable and cross, and can say that after taking seven bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was entirely cured. I take great pleasure in writing this to you and would be pleased to be interviewed by any one who is afflicted with that distressing complaint. I am very grateful to you."

JOHN M. SMYTH CO.

MAMMOTH MAIL ORDER HOUSE

150 TO 166 WEST MADISON ST CHICAGO

5,000 GUITARS AT $2.65

This Guitar is made of the finest imitation mahogany with either solid rosewood or walnut fingerboard, pearl inlaid position dots and German silver raised frets; it has fancy inlay around sound hole and best quality American patent heads; the top of Guitar is beautifully bound with celluloid; it is strung with a full set of best quality steel springs and is ready to play upon.

THIS ELEGANT GUITAR FOR $2.65

No more, no less, than 5,000 of them, probably the largest contract in guitars ever made—an instrument that positively sells from $3.50 to $7.00. When this lot is exhausted we cannot duplicate this offer. Quantity talks. Only by operating on such a big scale, together with our well-known small profit policy, could such an offering be possible. Another reason for dispensing such a bargain broadcast is the confidence we feel that every guitar sold will win for us a permanent patron and a friend whose recommendation we can count upon. We will forward the guitar to any address C. O. D., subject to examination, upon receipt of 50c. We, however, advise that cash in full be sent, as that saves return charges for money and we stand perfectly ready to refund money if the guitar is not all and more than we claim for it. Remember our special price on 5,000 of them only is..... $2.65

FREE MAMMOTH CATALOGUE

In which is listed at lowest wholesale prices everything to eat wear and use, is furnished on receipt of only 10¢ to partly pay postage or expressage and as evidence of good faith the 10¢ is allowed on first purchase amounting to $1.00 or above.

OUR MONTHLY GROCERY PRICE LIST FREE.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS FREE

ONE OF THE GRANDEST OFFERS EVER MADE.

The first five persons procuring the **Endless Chain Starch Book** from their grocer, will each obtain one large 10c. package of **"RED CROSS" Starch,** one large 10c. package of **"HUBINGER'S BEST" Starch,** two Shakespeare panels printed in twelve beautiful colors, as natural as life, or one Twentieth Century Girl Calendar, the finest of its kind ever printed, all absolutely free. All others procuring the **Endless Chain Starch Book** will obtain from their grocer two large 10c. packages of starch for 5c. and the beautiful premiums which are being given away. This offer is only made for a short time to further introduce the famous **"RED CROSS" Starch,** and the celebrated **"HUBINGER'S BEST"** cold water Starch. **Ask your grocer for this starch.**

NEW DRESS GOODS.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co.

396 to 408 Main St.—American Block,

BUFFALO, N. Y.

NEW DRESS GOODS.

Our stock of new dress fabrics in black and colors is now complete and we are showing the largest and best collection in the city and at the lowest prices.

Among the particularly attractive things for early fall note the following:

36-inch silk and wool granite and cashmere plaids in new color effects, 35c yard, worth 50c.

36-inch all-wool camel's hair plaids, choice color combinations, splendid quality at 50c yard.

46-inch German all-wool, silk-finished Henrietta in street and evening shades, regular 75c quality for 59c yard.

46-inch all-wool French whipcords, in the most desirable fall shades, 59c yard, worth 75c.

52-inch all-wool, Venetian suitings, 56-inch homespun suitings, 54-inch knickerbocker tweeds and 52-inch shrunken cheviots, all new and superior weaves in this season's colors, special value, 75c yard.

52-inch all-wool fine broadcloths and Venitian cloths in a superb line of street and evening shades. These are among the stylish weaves this season, prices $1.00 to $3.50 yard.

Elegant new plaids, camel'-hair cloths, homespuns lamb's woolsuitings and broadcloths, 46 to 56 inches wide, prices $1.00 to $2.50 yard. This includes the grandest stock of plaid dress fabrics ever shown in Buffalo.

Tailor suitings and cloths in all the fashionable weaves of the season, including a larger line of double-faced golf cloths, $1.00 to $7.00 yard.

Black dress goods of every description. Beautiful black crepons at moderate prices.

ADAM, MELDRUM & ANDERSON CO.,

The American Block.

BUFFALO, N. Y

WE ARE READY FOR

Winter? Are You?

R. SEGER & SON,

Next to Bank, Emporium, Pa.

UP-TO-DATE CLOTHIERS.

We took time by the forelock and made our purchases of

FALL AND WINTER

CLOTHING,

Thereby securing the cream of the market. Times are not as they used to be—"the early bird catches the worm." Our customers shall have the benefit. In clothing we have secured the very popular

SCHLOSS BRO'S & CO.'S

BALTIMORE CLOTHING.

This firm manufactures the best goods in the market and we are pleased to show our customers their clothing.

STYLISH HATS.

When we say we have the most stylish line of late fall and all-winter shapes in Hats we mean just what we say. We have never yet seen a larger or better line in this county.

ALL UP-TO-DATE,

We have recently disposed of all old goods and our present line has been selected new in every department.

R. SEGER & SON.

Emporium, Pa

TRUSTWORTHY STORE.

Dry Goods

GENERAL STORE

We carry an elegant assortment of Carpets and when in need of anything in this line come and see us.

In Corsets we handle the R. & G., Dr. Warner's Fetherbone and W. B. Cyclist.

Men's, Ladies' and Childrens' Underwear in cotton and wool.

We have an elegant assortment of China Ware and our prices are bound to sell the goods.

BALCOM & LLOYD.

Fourth Street, Emporium, Pa.

HONEST DEALING.

ALL SORTS.

Floating ice has closed the Yukon River to navigation.

Sixty men of the Gloucester (Mass.) fishing fleet were lost during the year just ended.

J. D. Bridges, Editor "Democrat," Lancaster, N. H., says, "One Minute Cough Cure is the best remedy for croup I ever used." Immediately relieves and cures coughs, colds, croup, asthma, pneumonia, bronchitis, grippe and all throat and lung troubles. It prevents consumption. R. C. Dodson. 8ly

The wife who wears bloomers on her legs cannot consistently object if her husband has them on his nose.

If you are suffering from drowsiness in the day time, irritability of temper, sleepless nights, general debility, headache, and general want of tone of the system, use Herbine. You will get relief and finally a cure. Price 50 cts. L. Taggart. nov

By a drainage canal 55,000 acres of swamp lands will be reclaimed in Juneau County, Wisconsin.

"I had dyspepsia fifty-seven years and never found permanent relief till I used Kodol Dyspepsia Cure. Now I am well and feel like a new man," writes S. J. Fleming, Murray, Neb. It is the best digestent known. Cures all forms of indigestion. Physicians everywhere prescribe it. R. C. Dodson. 8ly

Labor organizations never bother his Satanic Majesty. The wages of sin always remain the same.

LaGrippe, with its after effects, annuall destroys thousands of people. It may be quickly cured by One Minute Cough Cure, the only remedy that produces immediate results in coughs, colds, croup, bronchitis, pneumonia and throat and lung troubles. It will prevent consumption. R. C. Dodson. 8ly

When a farmer comes to town to have a blowout he shouldn't extend his operations to the gas.

Dr. W. Wixon, Itally Hill, N. Y., says, "I heartily recommend One Minute Cough Cure. It gave my wife immediate relief in suffocating asthma." Pleasant to take. Never fails to quickly cure all coughs, colds, throat and lung troubles. R. C. Dodson. 8ly

When a man is doomed to the guillotine his countenance is rather apt to fail.

Constipation means the accumulation of waste matter that should be discharged daily, and unless this is done the foul matter is absorbed and poisons the system. Use Herbine to bring about regularity of the bowels. Price 50 cts. L. Taggart. nov

The Dutch churches in Chicago held special prayers on Sunday for the success of the Boer armies.

"I wouldn't be without DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve for any consideration," writes Thos. B. Rhodes, Centerfield, O., Infallible for piles, cuts, burns and skin diseases. Beware of counterfeits. R. C. Dodson. 8ly

The telephone girls says that a ring on the finger is worth two on the 'phone.

Dr. H. H. Haden, Summit, Ala., says, "I think Kodol Dyspepsia Cure is a splendid medicine. I prescribe it, and my confidence in it grows with continued use." It digests what you eat and quickly cures dyspepsia and indigestion. R. C. Dodson. 8ly

It's a hollow eve for the small boy who is sent to bed supperless.

You never know what form of blood poison will follow constipation. Keep the liver clean by using DeWitt's Little Early Risers and you will avoid trouble. They are famous little pills for constipation and liver and bowel troubles. R. C. Dodson. 8ly

Agents of the Transvaal Government in Chicago are seeking to enlist men for the Boer army.

Infant mortality is something frightful. Nearly one-quarter die before they reach one year, one third before they are five, and one half before they are fifteen! The timely use of White's Cream Vermifuge would save a majority of these precious lives. Price 25cts. L. Taggart. nov

Oarsmen have already indulged in the last rows of summer.

For burns, cuts, bruises, lacerations, or injuries of any description, Ballard's Snow Liniment is a sovereign remedy. It never fails to do good, and so promptly that its wonderful curative properties frequently create surprise. Price 25 and 50 cts. L. Taggart. nov

The more dollars some men get the less sense they have.

If you have sore throat, soreness across the back or side, or your lungs feel sore or tender, or you are threatened with diphtheria or pneumonia, apply Ballard's Snow Liniment externally, and use Ballard's Horehound Syrup. L. Taggart. nov

Preferred creditors are the kind that don't dun you.

Thousands of men and women suffer from piles, especially women with female weakness have this suffering to contend with in addition to their other pains. Tabler's Buckeye Pile Ointment will quickly effect a cure. Price, 50cts. in bottles, tubes 75 cts. L. Taggart. nov

Common sense is by no means common.

Geo. Noland, Rockland, O., says, "My wife had piles forty years. DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve cured her. It is the best salve in America." It heals everything and cures all skin diseases. R. C. Dodson. 8ly

To Los Angeles and Southern California.

Every Friday night, at 10.35 p. m., a through Tourist Car for Los Angeles and Southern California, leaves the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Union Passenger Station, Chicago, via Omaha, Colorado Springs and Salt Lake City, for all points in Colorado, Utah, Nevada and California.

In addition to the regular Pullman porter, each car is accompanied by an intelligent, competent and courteous "courier," who will attend to the wants of passengers en route. This is an entirely new feature of tourist car service, and will be appreciated by families or by ladies traveling alone. Particular attention is paid to the care of children, who usually get weary on a long journey.

These tourist cars are sleeping cars supplied with all the accessories necessary to make the journey comfortable and pleasant, and the berth rate (each berth will accommodate two persons) is only $6.00 from Chicago to California. Ask the nearest ticket agent for a tourist car folder, or address John R. Pott, District Passenger Agent, 300 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. 35-6t-alt.

Notice.

We, the undersigned, do hereby agree to refund the money on two 25 cent bottles or boxes of Baxter's Mandrake Bitters, if it fails to cure constipation, biliousness, sick headache, jaundice, loss of appetite, sour stomach, dyspepsia, liver complaint, or any of the diseases for which it is recommeded. It is highly recommended as a tonic and blood purifier. Sold liquid in bottles, and tablets in boxes. Price 25 cents for either. One package of either guaranteed to give satisfaction or money refunded. L. Taggart, R. C. Dodson. 34-24-ly

GEO. J. LA BAR

IS OFFERING

Special Bargains

IN

BABY CARRIAGES

Having purchased the largest and most handsome line of those goods I shall be compelled to cut close to the cost in order not to carry any over to another season. Come quick and get your pick.

PARLOR SUITES,	BED-ROOM SUITES,
EASY CHAIRS,	WINDOW CURTAINS,
SIDEBOARDS,	HAT RACKS,
LOUNGES,	DESKS,
EASELS.	Etc.. Etc

LUXURY

it is to recline at ease on one of our superb couches. Slumber comes unsought under such delightful conditions. Pieces of furniture like these are as pleasant to look on as they are to lie on and this fact makes them an irresistable temptation to repose. Our entire stock is packed full of temptations for that matter, temptations in parlor and bedroom suits and in every kind of furniture, and unprecedented temptations in prices. Some people are always quoting from somebody, but our favorite quotations are figures like these: Couches, $5, $6, $8, and $10.

Best Furniture.

We have the largest line ever exhibited in Cameron county.

Geo. J. LaBar.

The Cure that Cures

Coughs, Colds, Grippe,

Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis and Incipient Consumption, is

OTTO'S CURE

The GERMAN REMEDY

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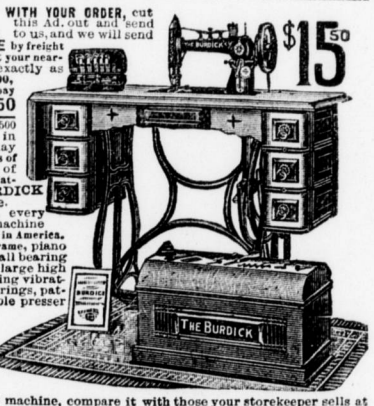

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IT COSTS YOU NOTHING to see and examine this machine, compare it with those your storekeeper sells at $40.00 to $50.00, and then if convinced you are saving $20.00 to $35.00, pay your freight agent the $15.50. WE TO RETURN YOUR $15.50 if at any time within three months you say you are not satisfied. ORDER TO-DAY. DON'T DELAY. (Sears, Roebuck & Co. are thoroughly reliable.—Editor.)

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Comprising a line of Linens, Mull, Swisses, Organdies, Muslins, Ginghams, etc., which we offer to the people of Emporium and vicinity at exceedingly low prices for quality of goods.

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Calicoes, fast colors, good patterns, at little prices.

We invite you to our store to compare our prices and goods with others, as we feel sure that after a fair comparison you will be more than pleased with the goods we offer and the service given.

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When in need of a carpet, call and examine our line of patterns. We handle carpets from sample and from the fact that we do not have to keep a lot of capital tied up in the stock, we can offer you lower prices. Leave us your order and we will have you the carpet in two or three days.

MATTINGS,

We have a line of Mattings, and very desirable patterns, at prices that defy competition. Do not expect to get new mattings at last year's prices, for you cannot, as the prices have been advanced by the jobber and we retailers have to follow suit, or not handle the line.

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We have a small line of rugs, very nice patterns, which we would like you to see. Call at our store and the clerks will be only too glad to show you the stock.

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A DEMOCRATIC BOOMERANG.

Dastardly Attack Upon Colonel Barnett Quickly Reacts.

SOLDIERS REFUTE CHARGES.

Officers and Men of the Fighting Tenth and Self Respecting Citizens Generally Denounce a Cowardly Campaign of Character Assassination.

(Special Correspondence.)

Harrisburg, Oct. 31.—One of the most unjustifiable and dastardly attacks ever made upon a public man has been sprung by the Democratic state committee against Lieutenant Colonel James E. Barnett, the Republican nominee for state treasurer. The managers of the Democratic machine have had agents at work for weeks upon a scheme to question the soldierly conduct of the gallant officer who returned from the Philippines in command of the "Fighting Tenth" regiment, after the death of the brave Colonel Hawkins. Lieutenant Colonel Barnett, who was Colonel Hawkins' chief supporter in his regiment, and who was by him directed to take command of the regiment when he was stricken with illness, has in the closing days of an exciting political canvass been charged with cowardice on the field of battle. In their desperation to score a point in their losing fight the Democratic politicans have over reached themselves, and the attack upon Colonel Barnett has proven a boomerang for the Democracy. It will bring him thousands of votes he might not have otherwise gotten. Many Democrats have declared their supreme contempt for a leadership which would resort to such despicable means to gain a point in a political campaign.

Officers and men of the Tenth regiment have quickly refuted the slanderous statements circulated about their commander. Their declarations have been published in the Harrisburg Telegraph, Pittsburg Commercial Gazette and other papers.

Following are a number of interviews and extracts from signed statements from members of the Tenth regiment published in these papers:

SAW HIM UNDER FIRE.

Orderly Charles Pastor, of Harrisburg, who was with the Tenth regiment from the time it left Mt. Gretna until it returned from the Philippines among other things says:

"I have seen these villainous and outrageous charges against Lieutenant Colonel Barnett. They are false in every respect. No man in the regiment had a better opportunity of observing Colonel Barnett than I, because I was Colonel Hawkins' orderly and saw the colonel and lieutenant colonel every day we were in service. These charges of cowardice against Lieutenant Colonel Barnett were sprung for political effect—to defeat him for state treasurer—but they are false, outrageously and maliciously false. It is a shame to attack the character of so good and true a soldier—a commander who, so far as I know, was beloved and trusted by every man under him."

"Did you ever see Colonel Barnett hiding behind embankments, trees, rocks or fences, or in any way show signs of cowardice while the regiment was in action or neglect his duty in any particular manner?" he was asked.

"No, never," replied Orderly Pastor, very emphatically. "I was appointed orderly by Colonel Hawkins about two months after we arrived in the Philippines, and served as such until the regiment was mustered out of service. I was at Colonel Hawkins' headquarters all the time, and consequently saw both officers every day."

"Do you know whether there was any friction or ill feeling existing between Colonel Hawkins and Lieutenant Colonel Barnett?" asked the reporter.

"No, there was none," was the reply. "On the contrary," he continued, "the best of friendship and fellowship existed between Colonel Hawkins and Lieutenant Colonel Barnett. The two officers spent much of their time in each other's company and a bond of brotherly love existed that could not be severed. Why, when Colonel Hawkins died, Lieutenant Colonel Barnett was completely unnerved and he broke down and wept like a child.

"At the battle of Guiguinto bridge, at which place these lying reports say that Colonel Barnett showed the white feather by hiding behind a rice dyke, I carried dispatches from Colonel Hawkins to Lieutenant Colonel Barnett. I saw Colonel Barnett in the thickest of the fight. He was urging his men to greater activity and in his endeavor to steady his men he exposed himself to a perfect hail of Filipino bullets. During the engagements at De La Lome church, Marialo and Malolos I also carried dispatches from Colonel Hawkins to Lieutenant Colonel Barnett, and in each and every one of these battles I found Lieutenant Colonel Barnett with his battalion. In every engagement I saw him where the bullets flew the thickest, and he looked every inch the brave soldier he is.

"I can't understand why people should slander such a man as Colonel Barnett. A braver soldier never wore Uncle Sam's uniform, and a kinder and more tender hearted man never breathed the breath of life. Never once did he refuse to grant a reasonable request to the men under him, and he performed many little acts of kindness that only a soldier and gentleman is capable of. It pains me to think that members of the 'Fighting Tenth' would so far forget themselves as to slander their superior officer. I can't believe the reports are true. They are wilful, malicious and outrageous lies!"

ACCUSATIONS PREPOSTEROUS.

Private Frank Wall, of Company A, Tenth Pennsylvania volunteers, says:

"I am greatly surprised and mortified to see the slanderous midnight attacks—Aguinaldo style—upon the military record and character of Lieutenant Colonel Barnett. The accusations are preposterous and the time of their promulgation so clearly indicative of their baseness of purpose that I would deem them entirely unworthy of notice were it not for the fact that the fair name of our regiment is thus being held up to the public scorn of our country at large as the author of such silly and scandalous charges against one of the ablest and best officers of our army, whose patriotism and bravery was clearly established on the battle fields of Luzon, and whose honest and faithful service to our country as a volunteer soldier and officer renders him a worthy candidate for public office at the hands of his comrades and our citizens.

"Colonel Barnett's loyalty to his country, to his commander while living and to his memory after death shows him to be above the plane of character assassins and worthy of the highest respect and confidence of our good citizen without question, and I believe that such will be their verdict on the seventh day of next month at the polls."

BARNETT UNDER FIRE.

Sergeant William G. Vance, who served in the Tenth regiment, Company D, and is now at Camp Meade, preparing to return to the Philippines with another regiment, says:

"I will tell you what I saw and heard at the battle of De La Lome church concerning Lieutenant Colonel Barnett, to which I will make affidavit if necessary. The Tenth regiment had moved fully 100 yards toward the ridge upon which the church is situated. There was an incline of space about 200 yards between the position occupied by our regiment and the South Dakota boys. We were in the advance and our position was so exposed that we were subjected to a most raking fire from the Filipinos. It was so severe that Colonel Hawkins ordered us to lie down for protection, and we were held in this position for over half an hour. During the time we lay there we heard Lieutenant Colonel Barnett firing at the Filipinos. He had a peculiar rapid firing gun, the sound of which was exactly similar to that of a Mauser rifle, and could be easily distinguished from the others. Colonel Barnett kept up a steady and constant fire, and the boys made frequent comments upon his abilities as a sharpshooter. I was lying beside Captain Hawkins, son of our colonel, who turned over and remarked to me, 'Barnett is giving them hell.' At the battle of Guiguinto I saw Lieutenant Colonel Barnett during the whole of the engagement, and he was always where the Filipinos' bullets fell the thickest. He inspired the men by his courage, and his actions were such that showed the kind of stuff he is made of. He didn't flinch once, and on several occasions I saw him in advance of his men, leading them on to victory. No man that saw him in that battle could help but admire him for his bravery and his daring. In this battle and at Malolos he commanded the Second battalion. At Malolos, as at the battle of Guiguinto, he was under fire all day. Lieutenant Colonel Barnett gave his commands coolly, and the men under had every confidence in him."

WHAT OTHERS SAY.

First Lieutenant R. L. Tidball says: "I have known Colonel Barnett for a number of years and can say that all his actions in the Philippines were, so far as I knew and saw, just as soldierly and brave as any. I was with him on several occasions while he was in command of the province of Cavite, and I never had reason to think that he was anything but a brave man. I am a Democrat, and I do not know whether I will vote for Barnett or not, but I am opposed to villifying him for political effect, and brand the report of his cowardice as a falsehood."

Second Lieutenant J. A Ewing says: "I have known Colonel Barnett for ten years, and want to say that I was with him the day he was shot. I know by personal experience that Colonel Barnett did his whole duty, whether in barracks or in the presence of the enemy; that his service was noble and faithful, and this is the most loyal tribute that can be paid to any soldier."

Quartermaster Sergeant J. M. Gee says: "I have known Colonel Barnett since belonging to the regiment, six years, and from all I have seen of him he has always conducted himself as a soldier. He has done things that have not altogether pleased the majority, yet on a whole I think it was for the benefit of the regiment. I have the highest esteem for Colonel Barnett."

First Lieutenant G. L. Gordon says: "I have seen Colonel Barnett under fire at different times, and never saw anything in his actions indicating the least sign of cowardice."

Lieutenant Harhuis says: "I am not familiar in full with the charges preferred against Colonel Barnett, but, in so far as his conduct as a brave soldier is placed in the balance, knowing what I do, I am free to say that in my opinion there is nothing in his conduct as such that would reflect discredit upon him."

Corporal J. B. Edgar, of Company B, says: "Having read the charges of cowardice against Colonel Barnett, I take pleasure in denouncing them as false, if not malicious, as his bravery and courage were never doubted by any member of the regiment, so far as I have ever heard, nor did I ever see any indication of cowardice on his part."

Corporal C. W. Brown, of Company E, says: "If Colonel Barnett is a coward, so am I, and so is every man in the regiment, but the Filipinos will not care to face such cowards every day. He never flinched while under fire. I will face any man who charges him with cowardice and defy him to prove his statements."

Captains Crago and Watson, Captain Hunter, Lieutenant Aiken, Major Neff and many others have given similar testimony.

ANONYMOUS CHARGES.

These are but a few of the many testimonials for Colonel Barnett that have come from members of his regiment since this last hour political attack was sprung upon him. A careful reading of the publications inspired by the Democratic state committee and its allies will show that all of the important statements affecting Colonel Barnett are from "a member of the Tenth regiment," or "private of Company I," or "a corporal in one of the companies," or some other person whose name is not given. Here and there use is made of two or three names on unimportant matters, but wherever Colonel Barnett is unduly accused it is in some sort of an anonymous, cowardly way. No newspaper correspondent has dared to attach his name to one of these stories.

CHARACTER ASSASSINATION.

Under the caption "Character Assassins at Work" the Pittsburg Commercial Gazette, the leading stalwart Republican paper in western Pennsylvania, says:

"Character assassins are at work in Pennsylvania in a desperate eleventh hour effort to promote the fortunes of the Democratic party. The better element of that party, be it said to its credit, has shown a disposition to avoid mud slinging. But, unfortunately for the party, it has as adherents certain knaves and fools who cannot be restrained from campaign methods that are beneath the contempt of honest men. The fact that the leaders of the party are not attempting to check these thieves and liars—thieves that seek to rob an honest man and a gallant soldier of a well won reputation; liars who deal in cowardly inuendo, without the shadow of an excuse for their brazen falsehoods—shows that they are desperately hard up for campaign ammunition.

"The object of the cowardly assault is Lieutenant Colonel James E. Barnett, candidate for state treasurer. The attack upon him is not made by military men, but by the stay-at-homes, the copperheads, the sympathizers with rebellion. Not a word of testimony that is worthy of credence have they brought forward from military men as a basis of their charges. Not a flaw exists in Colonel Barnett's military record as known to his superiors. He served many years in the National Guard, and rose step by step in rank until he was second in command in his regiment. When the war broke out he volunteered with the rest and did his duty with them. He showed his patriotism, braved the perils of Luzon swamps and Philippine fevers, Spanish and rebel bullets, while the men who now scoff at his courage sulked at home and from the safe distance of 10,000 miles invented their theories of how a soldier should fight.

"Until Colonel Barnett became a candidate for office—yes, not even until months after that event—not a word was breathed, not a suspicion raised, that he was not among the bravest of the gallant Tenth, and not a voice was raised in the section of the state where he was born and reared reflecting either on his business ability or his social standing. In all the scores of letters sent home by the Tenth boys in Manila and widely published in both the city and rural press, not a hint was dropped of any dissatisfaction. He was a hero until he consented to run for office. Then anonymous cowards arose, and in anonymous letters to the newspapers began to tell what anonymous members of the regiment had to say of their lieutenant colonel.

"The copperheads of the '60s who would not fight on either side, yet assumed to know how campaigns should be fought and won, were of the same class as these latter day criminal ignoramuses, who stab in the dark. Grant was assailed for cowardice; every military hero of modern times has had the same experience. Every soldier candidate since the civil war has been attacked by men who know no more of military matters than they know of common honesty and manly principles. There are many low lived scoundrels who are willing to destroy a reputation for political gain. But their tactics meet with no encouragement from honest men in either party, and therefore do not succeed. The expectation that they will be successful in this case is an insult to the intelligence of Pennsylvania."

COLONEL BARNETT, REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR STATE TREASURER, FOUGHT FOR HIS COUNTRY'S FLAG IN THE FAR OFF PHILIPPINES. A VOTE FOR HIM IS A PATRIOTIC AMERICAN'S TRIBUTE TO A GALLANT SOLDIER. VOTE THE WHOLE REPUBLICAN TICKET NEXT TUESDAY.

REPUBLICAN VICTORY MEANS PROTECTION, UNCHANGED MONEY, TRADE EXPANSION AND FULL DINNER PAILS. VOTE THE WHOLE REPUBLICAN TICKET NEXT TUESDAY, NOV. 7. POLLS OPEN FROM 7 A. M. TO 7 P. M.

HE IS A REPUBLICAN

A Business Man Who Declined to Follow the So-Called League.

NOT HELPING DEMOCRACY.

A Prominent Philadelphian and Member of the Union League Repudiates Attempts to Aid Bryanite Creasy.

(Special Correspondence.)

Philadelphia, Oct. 31.—The masks have been torn from the men who, while claiming to be Republicans, are constantly working in the interest of the Democracy.

J. G. Ramsdell, a well known Chestnut street merchant, was a member of the so-called Business Men's Republican League, but he is so no longer. Mr. Ramsdell is a staunch Republican and an ardent supporter of President McKinley. He was one of the first business men in this city to advocate the nomination and election of Major McKinley to the presidency. He has been a member of the Union League for years, and he became identified with the so-called Business Men's League with the highest motives. It was his desire to aid in the advancement of Republican principles and to assist in keeping up the standard of the party organization. There was nothing selfish in his action; he was not then, nor is he today, an aspirant for office. He has, however, found that he made a mistake as to the character and purposes of the so-called Business Men's Republican League. And there are many others who have made the same discovery. It has developed into a "one man machine," and its apparent purpose seems to be to aid the enemies of the Republican party and to assail and malign every Republican candidate for office who does not represent the factional and personal interests for which the so-called league stands.

A CASE OF FALSE PRETENSE.

Without daring to utter a word against the personal character, or to question the integrity of the present Republican candidate for state treasurer, Lieutenant Colonel James E. Barnett, this body recently launched into a fulsome eulogy of W. T. Creasy, the Democratic candidate for state treasurer, who, it is notorious, has been a rampant Bryanite and a blatant advocate of the Chicago platform. This so-called league has been flooding the state with literature in the interest of Creasy, and its paid agents have been industriously at work seeking to discredit the Republican organization and to give aid and encouragement to the Bryanite candidate of the Bryanite machine of the Pennsylvania Democracy.

But the people of the state have been thoroughly informed as to the character of the organization, and its frequent fulminations in the shape of matter prepared for publication in Democratic and assistant Democratic newspapers are readily recognized and promptly discounted.

Mr. Ramsdell, whose place of business is at 1111 Chestnut street, and who is one of the leading and influential citizens of Philadelphia, did not hesitate to express his opinion of the so-called Business Men's League and its methods.

"I AM A REPUBLICAN."

"I am a Republican," said Mr. Ramsdell, in commenting upon the matter, "and I joined what is called the Business Men's Republican League with a view of advancing the cause of Republicanism. I had no idea of becoming identified with an annex of the Democratic machine of Pennsylvania, nor did I suppose that I would be associated with men who would subordinate the welfare of the Republican party to selfish interests or the advancement of the ambitions of any one man. The idea of an organization supposed to be composed of Republicans and business men aiding in a canvass to make an outspoken advocate of Bryan and the Chicago platform, Mr. Creasy, the custodian of the state funds of Republican Pennsylvania seems almost too absurd to be considered for a moment. The entire course of this organization has been inconsistent and ridiculous. I cannot imagine that it has more than a skeleton membership. I made an effort to procure a list of the members. There seemed to be great mystery about the personnel of the organization. When I was told that I could not have the list I immediately requested that my name be stricken from their rolls, as I informed them that I did not care to belong to any organization in which I could not know who my associates or fellow members were. That ended my connection with the Business Men's Republican League. I do not see how any Republican can belong to it consistently.

HOW REAL BUSINESS MEN FEEL.

"I have made it my business to inquire among my business friends and acquaintances," continued Mr. Ramsdell, "as to their views on the present political situation, and the unanimous opinion prevails that the candidates on the Republican ticket will be elected by handsome majorities at the coming election. The nomination of Lieutenant Colonel Barnett, of the Fighting Tenth regiment, for state treasurer was a tribute to the brave Pennsylvania boys who went to the far off Philippines to fight for their country's flag. The manly character and splendid attainments of Lieutenant Colonel Barnett, his admitted ability and undoubted integrity are generally recognized, and attempts of the Democracy or their allies to detract from the laurels he has won will be indignantly resented by the people at the polls. The other candidates on the Republican state ticket, Messrs. Brown and Mitchell, are men of sterling worth and, with the candidate for state treasurer, make an exceptionally strong ticket, one which every Republican in Pennsylvania should be proud to support."

"LEST WE FORGET." REPUBLICANS, REMEMBER—ELECTION DAY, NEXT TUESDAY, NOV. 7. POLLS OPEN FROM 7 A. M. UNTIL 7 P. M.

Business Cards.

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Emporium, Pa.
A business relating to estate, collections, real estates, Orphan's Court and general law business will receive prompt attention. 42-1y.

J. C. JOHNSON. J. P. MCNARNEY.
JOHNSON & MCNARNEY,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
EMPORIUM, PA.
Will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to them. 16-1y.

MICHAEL BRENNAN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Collections promptly attended to. Real estate and pension claim agent,
35-1y. Emporium, Pa.

F. D. LEET,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW and INSURANCE AG'T.
EMPORIUM, PA
TO LAND OWNERS AND OTHERS IN CAMERON AND ADJOINING COUNTIES.
I have numerous calls for hemlock and hardwood timber lands, also stumpage &c., and parties desiring either to buy or sell will do well to call on me. F. D. LEET.

CITY HOTEL,
WM. MCGEE, PROPRIETOR
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Having again taken possession of this old and popular house I solicit a share of the public patronage. The house is newly furnished and is one of the best appointed hotels in Cameron county.
30-1y.

THE NOVELTY RESTAURANT,
(Opposite Post Office,)
Emporium, Pa.
WILLIAM MCDONALD, Proprietor.
I take pleasure in informing the public that I have purchased the old and popular Novelty Restaurant, located on Fourth street. It will be my endeavor to serve the public in a manner that shall meet with their approbation. Give me a call. Meals and luncheon served at all hours.
no27-1yr Wm. MCDONALD.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,
THOS. J. LYSETT, PROPRIETOR
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This new and commodious hotel is now opened for the accommodation of the public. New in all its appointments, every attention will be paid to the guests patronizing this hotel. 27-17-1y

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TEACHER OF
PIANO, HARMONY AND THEORY,
Also dealer in all the Popular sheet Music,
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Scholars taught either at my home on Sixth street or at the homes of the pupils. Out of town scholars will be given dates at my rooms in this place.

F. C. RIECK, D. D. S.,
DENTIST.
Office over Taggart's Drug Store, Emporium, Pa.
Gas and other local anaesthetics administered for the painless extraction of teeth.
SPECIALTY:—Preservation of natural teeth, including Crown and Bridge Work.
I will visit Driftwood the first Tuesday, and Sinnemahoning the third Wednesday of each month.

Travelers' Guide.

WESTERN NEW YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILWAY.

Time Table In Effect Oct. 22, 1899.

Trains leave Emporium for Keating-Port Allegany, Coudersport, Smethport, Eldred, Bradford, Olean and Buffalo, connecting at Buffalo for points East and West.
Buffalo Express, daily except Sunday 8.35 A. M.
Mail, (103 daily except Sunday..... 1.50 P. M.
Train No. 103 (mail) will connect at Olean with River Division for Allegany, Bradford, Salamanca Warren, Oil City and Pittsburg.
Call on E. C. DAVISON, Agent, Emporium, for time tables or other information.
R. BELL, Gen'l Supt.
J. A. FELLOWS, Gen'l Pass'ngr & Ticket Agt.
Mooney-Brisbane Building, Corner Main and Clinton Streets, Buffalo, N. Y.

[illegible] & SUSQUEHANNA R. R

Time Table taking Effect July 24th, 1899.

"The Grand Scenic Route."

Buffalo and Susquehanna Railroad and Connections

READ UP.

	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.		
ar. K't'ng Smt...	8 55	7 38	.....	12 25	.....	
.... Austin,....	8 10	7 09	.....	12 00	.....	
.... Costello,....	.....	7 01	.....	11 53	.....	
... Wharton,....	.....	6 50	.....	11 42	.....	
Cross Fork J'c't	.....	6 05	.....	10 58	.....	
.... Corbett,....	.....	5 48	.....	10 31	.....	
... Germania,....	.....	5 27	.....	10 21	.....	
dp. Galeton.....	P. M.	5 20	.....	10 15	.....	Sunday's only.
ar. "	7 00	.....	1 00	10 12	.....	7 00
... Gaines....	6 47	.....	12 47	8 51	.....	6 47
.. Westfield,....	6 11	.....	12 11	8 16	.....	6 11
.. Knoxville....	5 55	.....	11 55	8 00	.....	5 55
....Osceola,....	5 46	.....	11 46	7 51	.....	5 46
....Elkland,....	5 41	.....	11 41	7 46	.....	5 41
Lv Addison,....	5 10	.....	11 10	7 15	.....	5 10
	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	.....	P. M.

READ DOWN.

	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	.....	
Lv K'ting Smt...	.....	12 40	7 50	9 10	.....	
	6 40	1 05	8 20	9 50	.....	
	6 50	1 14	.....	.....	.....	
...ton	7 02	1 26	.....	.....	.....	
... Fork Jc	7 47	2 09	.....	.....	.....	
...rbett ..	8 14	2 36	.....	.....	.....	
...rmania	8 25	2 47	.....	.....	.....	
... Galeton	8 31	.....	.....	.....	.....	Sundays only.
	8 38	2 53	.....	.....	A. M.	
	8 50	3 06	.....	.....	8 38	
	9 33	3 43	.....	.....	8 50	
.. Knoxville....	9 47	3 56	.....	.....	9 33	
....Osceola....	9 58	4 06	.....	.....	9 47	
....Elkland....	10 03	4 11	.....	.....	9 58	
Ar. Addison....	10 34	4 43	.....	.....	10 03	
	A. M.	P. M.	.....	.....	10 34	

Read up.				Read down.			
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.			A. M.	P. M.	
5 20	10 10		Ar. Galeton Lv		6 30	1 05	.....
5 01	9 51		.... Walton		6 47	1 24	.....
4 57	9 27		Newfield Jct..		7 13	1 50	.....
4 19	9 09		West Bingham,.		7 30	2 06	.....
4 08	8 58		.... Genesee....		7 41	2 18	.....
4 03	8 53		.... Shongo		7 46	2 24	.....
3 40	8 30		dp Wellsville ar		8 06	2 46	.....
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.			A. M.	P. M.	
2 53	8 55	10 12	ar. .Galeton.. lv		8 38	7 10	.....
2 30	8 43	10 01	.....Gaines.....		9 00	7 23	.....
2 00	8 20	9 42	lv. Ansonia ..ar		9 22	7 45	.....

STATIONS.				A. M.	
P. M.	A. M.		dp	A. M.	P. M.
2 00	7 30	Cross F'k Junc.	11 00	6 05	.....
1 00	6 30	dp Cross Fork ar	12 00	7 05	.....

All trains run daily except Sunday.

CONNECTIONS.

At Keating Summit with W. N. Y. & P. R. R. for all points north and south.

At Ansonia with Fall Brook R. R. for all points north and south.

At Newfield Junction with C. & P. A. R. R. west for Coudersport, east for Ulysses and points on Cowanesque Valley branch of Fall Brook R.R.

At Genesee for points on the New York & Pennsylvania R. R.

At Addison with Erie R. R., for points east and west.

At Wellsville with Erie R. R. for points east and west.

H. C. UNDERHILL, Gen'l Pass. Agt. Buffalo, N. Y.
W. C. PARK, Gen'l Supt. Galeton, Pa.
M. I. MCMAHON, Div. Pass's Ag't., Galeton, Pa.
J. H. GOODYEAR, Ass't Gen'l Supt., Austin, Pa.

Travelers Guide.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD DIVISION.
In effect May. 21, 1899.

TRAINS LEAVE EMPORIUM EASTWARD

8 15 A. M.—Train 8 week days for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 6.23 P. M., New York 9.30 P. M., Baltimore 6.00 P. M., Washington 7.15 P. M. Pullman Parlor car from Williamsport to Philadelphia and passenger coaches from Kane to Philadelphia and Williamsport to Baltimore and Washington.

3 20 P. M.—Train 6 week days for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.25 A. M., New York 7.08 A.M. Baltimore, 2:30 Washington, 405. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7:30 A. M.

9 37 P. M.—Train 4 Daily for Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations arriving at Philadelphia 6.52 A. M., New York 9.38 A. M., weekdays, (10.38 A. M. Sunday;) Baltimore 6.35 A. M., Washington 7.45 A. M. Pullman sleeping cars from Erie and Williamsport to Philadelphia and Williamsport to Washington. Passengers in sleeper for Baltimore and Washington will be transferred into Washington sleeper at Williamsport. Passenger cars from Erie to Philadelphia and Williamsport to Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5:10 A. M.—Emporium Junction—Train 9 week days for Erie, Ridgway, DuBois, Clermont and intermediate stations.

10 25 A. M.—Train 3 Daily for Erie and week days for DuBois and intermediate stations.

6 18 P. M.—Train 15, week days for Kane and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR EMPORIUM FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 9 leaves New York 5:55 p. m., Philadelphia 8:50 p. m., Washington 7:20 p. m., Baltimore 8:40 p. m., arriving at Emporium Junction 5:10 a. m., week days, with Pullman Sleepers and passenger coaches, from Philadelphia to Erie and from Washington and Baltimore to Williamsport.

Train 3 leaves New York 7.55 p. m., Philadelphia 11.20 p. m., Washington 10.40 p. m, Baltimore 11.55 p. m., daily, arriving at Emporium 10.25 a. m., with Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars from Philadelphia to Williamsport, and passenger coaches from Philadelphia to Erie and Baltimore to Williamsport—on Sundays only Pullman Sleepers from Philadelphia to Erie.

Train 15 leaves Philadelphia 8.40 a. m., Washington 7.55 a.m., Baltimore 8.55 a. m., Wilkesbarre 10:55 A. M., week days, arriving at Emporium 6.18 P. M., with Parlor car from Philadelphia to Williamsport, and passenger coaches from Philadelphia to Kane.

RIDGWAY & CLEARFIELD RAILROAD and Connections.
(Week days.)

SOUTHWARD.		Stations.	NORTHWARD	
A. M.	A. M.		P. M.	P. M.
8 55	4 00	....Renovo....	5 00	11 05
9 47	4 41	...Driftwood...	4 03	10 12
10 25	5 10	Emporium Junc	3 25	9 40
11 08	5 52	...St. Marys...	2 40	9 01
11 15	6 00	....Kane.....	12 20	8 25
11 34	6 22	....Wilcox....	11 58	7 57
11 49	6 36	..Johnsonburg..	9 55	7 37
12 20	7 00	...Ridgway,....	9 35	7 15
12 27	7 07	..Island Run..	9 28	7 08
12 32	7 12	Carman Tr'nfer	9 23	7 03
12 38	7 21	..Croyland....	9 15	6 54
12 39	7 25	..Shorts Mills..	9 11	6 51
12 43	7 28	...Blue Rock...	9 07	6 47
12 46	7 33	....Carrier....	9 02	6 43
12 51	7 42	Brockwayville	8 53	6 38
1 00	7 47	...Lanes Mills..	8 47	6 28
	7 51	..McMinns Sm't.	8 43	.....
1 13	7 54	.Harveys Run..	8 39	6 19
1 20	8 00	..Falls Creek..	8 35	6 15
1 45	8 10	....DuBois....	8 15	6 00
1 25	8 38	..Falls Creek..	7 00	6 10
1 38	8 48	Reynoldsville..	6 45	5 50
2 06	9 23	...Brookville...	6 10	5 16
2 49	10 10	New Bethlehem		4 30
3 25	11 04	...Red Bank....		3 50
5 30	1 00	....Pittsburg....		1 30
P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.

Through Palace Car to Pittsburg on train leaving Falls Creek at 8:33 A. M.; returning on train leaving Pittsburg at 1:30 p. m.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE.

On and after Oct. 9, 1899, passenger trains will depart from Johnsonburg as follows:

NORTH BOUND.

9:28 A. M.—Week days, from P. & E. Station for Mt. Jewett, Bradford and intermediate stations.

1:56 P. M.—Daily, including Sunday, from B. R. & P. Station, Grant Street, Fast Express, solid vestibuled train for Bradford, Buffalo and Rochester, equipped with cafe and free reclining chair cars.

5:23 P. M.—Week days, from P. & E. station, for Mt. Jewett, Bradford and intermediate stations.

SOUTH BOUND.

8:42 A. M.—Week days, from P. & E. station for Ridgway, Brockwayville, DuBois, Punxsutawney and intermediate points.

1:26 P. M.—Daily including Sunday, from B. R. & P. station, Grant Street, Fa t Express, solid vestibuled train for Ridgway, DuBois, Punxsutawney, Butler and Pittsburg, equipped with cafe and free reclining chair cars.

6:27 P. M.—Week days, from P. & E. station, for Ridgway, Brockwayville, DuBois, Punxsutawney, and intermediate stations.

Thousand mile tickets, good for passage between all stations on B. R. & P. Ry., and Beech Creek R. R, at twenty ($20) dollars.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before entering the cars. An excess charge of ten cents will be collected by conductors when fares are paid on trains, from all stations where a ticket office is maintained.

EDWARD C. LAPEY, Gen. Pass. Agt. Rochester, N. Y.

TIME TABLE No. 23.

COUDERSPORT & PORT ALLEGANY R. R.

Taking effect June 15th, 1898.

EASTWARD.

STATIONS.		10	4	6	2
		P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Port Allegany,.....	Lv.	3 15	7 18	.....	12 10
Coleman,.....		*3 23	∞	.....	*12 15
Burtville,.....		*3 30	7 29	.....	12 22
Roulette,.....		3 40	7 36	.....	12 30
Knowlton's,.....		*3 45	∞	.....	*12 33
Mina,.....		*3 59	7 46	.....	12 40
Olmsted,.....		4 05	*7 50	.....	*12 44
Hammonds,.....		∞	∞	.....	*12 49
Coudersport.	Ar.	4 20	7 57	.....	12 53
	Lv.			6 15	1 00
North Coudersport,		.....	.....	∞	*1 05
Frink's,.....		.....	.....	*6 29	*1 14
Colesburg,.....		.....	.....	*6 36	1 21
Seven Bridges,.....		.....	.....	*6 39	*1 24
Raymonds's,.....		.....	.....	*6 49	1 35
Gold,.....		.....	.....	6 54	1 41
Newfield,.....		.....	.....		1 45
Newfield Junction,.....		.....	.....	7 02	1 50
Perkins,.....		.....	.....	∞	*1 53
Carpenter's,.....		.....	.....	∞	*1 56
Crowell's,.....		.....	.....	*7 10	*1 59
Ulysses,.....	Ar.	.....	.....	7 18	2 10

WESTWARD.

STATIONS.		1	5	3	
		A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	.....
Ulysses.....Lv.		7 32	2 30	10 05	.....
Crowell's,.....		*7 41	*2 39	*10 15	.....
Carpenter's,.....		∞	*2 41	*10 18	.....
Perkins,.....			*2 44	*10 21	.....
Newfield Junction,.....		7 47	2 46	10 25	.....
Newfield,.....		*7 51	2 50	*10 30	.....
Gold,.....		7 55	2 54	10 35	.....
Raymond's.....		*7 59	2 59	*10 40	.....
Seven Bridges,.....		*8 11	*3 11	*10 55	.....
Colesburg,.....		*8 14	3 14	*11 00	.....
Frink's,.....		*8 22	*3 22	*11 09	.....
North Coudersport, ...		∞	*3 31	*11 20	.....
Coudersport,.....	Ar.	8 36	3 36	11 30	.....
				P. M.	.....
	Lv.	8 41	6 00	1 20	.....
Hammonds,.....		∞	∞	∞	.....
Olmsted,.....		*8 46	*6 05	*1 27	.....
Mina,.....		8 50	6 10	1 31	.....
Knowlton's,.....		∞	*6 18	∞	.....
Roulette,.....		9 00	6 21	1 45	.....
Burtville,.....		9 08	6 29	2 55	.....
Coleman,.....		∞	*6 35	∞	.....
Port Allegany,.....		9 21	6 40	2 35	.....

(*) Flag stations. (∞) Trains do not stop.

Connections—At Ulysses with N. Y.